

GENEVA REGARDS LEAGUE MEETING AS MOMENTOUS

Never in Its History Has Gathering Caused Such Intense Interest

NOTHING TO STOP ENTRY OF REICH ANTICIPATED

Disarmament and Security Not Likely to Be Discussed at Coming Session

By HUGH F. SPENDER  
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 27.—Never before in the history of the League of Nations has a meeting of the Council and Assembly early in September been awaited with so much interest. Will Germany this time be admitted to the League with all that its entrance means for the future of Europe in the reconciliation of nations, or will there be another slip in the plans of the League? This is the question everyone is asking and the general belief is that nothing will happen to prevent Dr. Stresemann and the other German delegates from walking up the floor of the Assembly and taking their seats on the League a few days after the opening of the September session.

On Aug. 13 the commission for the reconstruction of the Council will meet to consider the report which has already received its first reading. No doubt is felt that the recommendation of three new non-permanent seats in the Council will be accepted by the committee, which will at the same time recommend that only one new permanent seat should be created for Germany. What can be done to satisfy Spain and Poland and leave the door open for the return of Brazil without raising new claims on the part of other countries?

South American Demands

Will the South American states be granted the three seats they demand? There is China also to be considered, for that country says that as a great Asiatic power it, too, ought to have a permanent seat on the Council. But China in its present disorganized condition, with no central government worthy the name, can hardly expect to make its claim good. The first thing is to get Germany into the League. The report that the German Government is trying to bargain behind the scenes for a big reduction of troops in the Rhineland, as a condition for its entrance into the League may be dismissed. Germany would not do that, as some concessions on this score, but it is not making it an essential condition to its admission to the League. It has burnt its fingers in the attempt to get back Bogen and Malmédy, and is not likely to do anything more to arouse suspicion as to its good faith. It is not until the German delegate has taken his seat on the Council that the question of the reorganization of the Council will be considered.

Concession to Spain

The German Government will thus be able to make its voice heard on the question of the proposed concession to be made to Spain, which, according to present plans, is not only to be elected to one of the new non-permanent seats, but is to be given a guarantee of re-election by an immediate vote of the Assembly to this effect.

Poland will expect to receive the same privilege of being declared eligible in three years' time, the point being to secure for both countries what is known as semi-permanent seats on the Council. It is then

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How Hearings Strengthened Dry Cause Is Told to 30,000 by Senator's Postcard

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Your communication supporting the cause of prohibition was received by me as Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate empowered to conduct the wet and dry hearings.

The hearings are now over and the report has been made. It is the opinion of this committee that the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution is both morally right and economically wise. It is the duty of every officer, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, to aid in its enforcement. The hearings have strengthened my beliefs.

Because of the thousands of communications received it was found necessary to print this reply.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Meeker

Chairman, Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DENVER, COLORADO

REPRODUCTION OF POSTCARD MAILED IN ANSWER TO COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON IN SUPPORT OF VOLSTEAD LAW

DENVER, Colo. (Special Correspondence).—The American people are now more solidly behind the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act than ever before. They will not tolerate drunkenness and its attendant evils. A vast majority of the people are against any proposal to modify the law so as to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers, knowing that such modification would open the way for the return of widespread drunkenness, and very possibly for the return of the open saloon as well. America is definitely through with the saloon. In these words did Rice W. Meeker (R.), junior United States Senator from Colorado, and chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which held the recent investigation into the prohibition situation, elaborate upon a postcard message recently sent out in response to more than 30,000 communications received by the committee during and after the investigation. The card message said in part: "It is the opinion of this committee that the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution is both morally right and economically wise. It is the duty of every officer, legislative executive and judicial, to aid in its enforcement. The hearings have strengthened my beliefs."

Senator Meeker said, the great mass of evidence adduced at the hearings only strengthened the conviction that the American people want no return of liquor traffic, modified or otherwise.

"The issue is perfectly plain," declared he, "the people will never consent to drunkenness, which they recognize as a blight on civilization."

Referring to the recent newspaper referendums, hailed by the wets as an indication that a majority of the people want modification, Senator Meeker said: "Those referendums were merely a camouflage of the wets, an effort to make it appear that the country as a whole was dissatisfied with the so-called failure of prohibition law enforcement. But the evidence taken at the Senate hearings showed conclusively that prohibition is here to stay. No compromise will be acceptable."

The Senator added that realization of this fact will in the future come to those who at present are inclined to disregard the prohibition law upon the ground that it interferes with their personal liberty. The well-being of the whole will take precedence over the wishes of the individual, he declared.

NEW HARD STEEL JUST PERFECTED

"Jalose" Is Expected to Lower Prices of Many Commodities in Trade

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27 (P).—Use of "jalose" steel, a substitute for some of the steels now utilized in the manufacture of many kinds of machinery will undoubtedly tend to reduce the strain on the Nation's pocketbook as the production cost is declared by its makers to be considerably lower than that of materials now used.

The new product, a hard surface steel with a tough but ductile inner core, has been perfected by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, after years of research.

The field for the new steel, an official of the company has pointed out, lies in the fact that there has arisen an insistent demand for a steel for parts of automobiles and airplanes engines as well as labor-saving devices for the home, office and factory which would serve the same purpose as special alloy steels without being as costly.

Severe tests of "jalose" in leading automobile factories and elsewhere in machinery where there are parts subjected to severe wear, repeated shocks and high stresses have resulted in speeding up production and at the same time reducing cost. Other reports on the substitute for the all hard steel declare it extends the life of cutting tools, augments drilling speed and has full qualifications for case-hardening and forging.

These advantages the company contends, will contribute toward lower selling prices of a large number of commodities in general public use.

"Jalose," which is a product of the open-hearth furnace, will be exhibited at the exposition of the American Society for Steel Treating in Chicago, next month, in the form of hot-rolled and cold-finished bars and automobile and other machinery parts.



Our Friends the Butterflies

are disappearing rapidly. This condition is due to over-zealous collectors and to the efforts of others who are cashing in on the seeming demand for butterfly wing jewelry. You will be interested in the way these bright creatures are being protected by British entomologists, as told in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Cloud Dispersion Test a Success

600 Pounds of Electric Sand Thrown Into "Dry Banks"—Sun Still Elusive

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27 (P).—A cloud dispersion test, called one of the most successful since the "rain-making" experiments began, was made over Brainard Field yesterday under the direction of Dr. Francis Warren, who is conducting the experiments. A naval airplane broke up three clouds varying in length from three-fourths of a mile to two miles and then attacked a big cloud bank with good results. There was considerable reduction in the clouds, termed "dry banks."

Lieut. DeLong Mills of the navy, who piloted the plane, took up 600 pounds of sand which, electrically charged, was hurled against the clouds.

CANDIDATES TAKE NAMES FROM BALLOT

Last Day for Withdrawals Brings List to State House

Today is the last day for filing withdrawals by candidates for the House of Representatives. The early morning mail brought in two withdrawals to Secretary of State Cook's office and one protest.

Edward G. DeCote of Fairhaven desired to withdraw as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative from the Seventh Bristol District. He failed, however, to sign the withdrawal blank, and his name will go on the ballot.

Joseph F. Pittingoff of 34 Franklin Avenue, Revere, withdrew as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the House from the Twenty-fifth Suffolk District.

It is understood that the State Ballot Law Commission has set next Wednesday at 2 o'clock for hearing all protests of representative papers. Other withdrawals today were:

Ralph B. Stratton (R.), 2nd Suffolk  
Katherine W. Dowling (R.), 12th Suffolk  
Harry Goldrand (R.), 14th Suffolk  
William E. Collins (D), 18th Suffolk  
William B. Dumbriesky (D), 1st Essex  
David J. Toomey (D), 5th Suffolk  
Daniel E. Collins (D), 6th Suffolk  
Thomas E. Daly (D), 7th Suffolk  
William J. Clark (D), 14th Suffolk

GOVERNOR SQUARE PLAN ADVOCATED

As another means of relieving traffic congestion in Governor Square the board of street commissioners recommended to Mayor Nichols today the construction of a new street from Beacon Street about opposite Mountfort Street, to Brookline Avenue.

This proposed street would divert a large amount of the vehicular traffic which is now obliged to pass through Governor Square, particularly vehicles of the commercial type, it was explained. The cost was estimated at about \$375,000.

To make this street would require the building of a bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad. This would be the most expensive feature of the plan. Only one building stands in the way of the proposed street, a part of which would have to be taken and cut off. The balance of the street would be laid out over land which is vacant now but which will not remain vacant very long because of the rapid development of the Brookline Avenue section of the territory.

BOSTON AIRPORT FACES NEW ERA

Government Ready to Continue Development for 15 Years After 1932

The United States Government is ready to continue its activities in the development and use of the Boston Airport for an additional 15 years after the expiration of the present lease in 1932, if a new document, authorized by the last Legislature, be given to the Government.

Brig.-Gen. William E. Gilmore, assistant to the Chief of the Army Air Corps, who arrived in Boston this morning for conferences on the airport, gave this assurance to Richard K. Hale, acting State Commissioner of Public Works, at a meeting at the State House.

"The Boston Airport is in an ideal location for both commercial and military aviation," said General Gilmore, "and I predict that, with the new equipment which the Government is ready to place here, its usefulness will be greatly expanded."

The closing of an additional 15-year lease with the Government would insure that the ground, which is property of the Commonwealth, would continue to be used as a landing field, and this would encourage commercial aviation interests also to go forward with developments such as the building of additional hangars, it has been pointed out.

Due to the absence of William F. Williams, State Commissioner of Public Works, no action was taken at today's conference in the way of a definite agreement, though details of the proposed lease were discussed. It was implied that General Gilmore or other officers of the air service will return as soon as possible to close the agreement with the State, which would permit plans to be laid as far in the future as 1947.

General Gilmore was met by Maj. Ira Longenecker upon his arrival this morning, and the two conferred before going to the State House.

Left to Right—Richard K. Hale, Acting Commissioner of Public Works; James B. Baxter, Assistant Commissioner; Brig.-Gen. William E. Gilmore of the Army Air Corps from Washington; Maj. Ira Longenecker, New England Air Chief; Arthur W. Dean, Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department; Lieut.-Col. G. L. McEntee, and Col. William E. Horton, Army Quartermaster.



Private Ownership Sought for Marine

By the Associated Press  
Washington

SEEKING to ascertain the feasibility of turning back the American merchant marine to private owners, the Shipping Board has directed that the United States Lines and the American Merchant Lines be offered for sale or chartered to American bidders. Specifications were ordered made early Sept. 15 and the bids to be received up to noon, Nov. 8. Should no competitive bidders appear, the Government will continue to operate the lines.

AIR COMMERCE ADVANCE AIDED BY TEST TOUR

Essentially a Reliability Contest, Speed Is but One Factor in Rating

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26 (Special).—With the finish here of the two weeks' flying of 25 commercial airplanes entered in the second annual Air Reliability Tour for the Edsel B. Ford Trophy, the first of the country's three great air meets of the year was brought to a close.

As has been announced, the tour was won by Walter Beach flying a Travel Air—plane with a Wright Whirlwind engine.

But in a contest of this nature, there is far more to be considered than the mere announcement of the winner, as is the case in a pure speed race. The airplane tour is a contest of reliability of commercial airplanes and at least the first six planes in the finish deserve consideration in a discussion of the results.

These were as follows: Walter Beach flying No. 2, a Travel Air; Louis Meister flying No. 1, a Buhl Verville Airster; Eddie Simpson flying No. 27, the Stinson Detroit; J. W. Racor, flying No. 17, a Waco 9; Paul Riddle flying No. 26, also a Waco 9; and Edward G. Knapp flying No. 18, another Waco 9.

As has already been intimated, the airplane tour is by no means a pure speed race, although the Travel Air was the fastest machine, by a small margin, in the contest. The tour is essentially a test of reliability of airplanes which have a commercial value in all other respects in addition to speed and, when viewed in this light, it will be obvious that a Curtiss Racor, despite its phenomenal speed difference of 30 miles per hour, would not have the smallest chance against the Travel Air or any of the other machines in the tour, these planes having a comparatively nominal speed of 120 miles per hour.

The greatest difference is that the Curtiss speedplane has much less value outside of its scientific significance, while the airplanes, which figured among the first six in the Airplane Reliability Tour are of a type which is putting commercial aeronautics on a firm footing in this country.

"Stick and Unstick Tests" Because the Travel Air, piloted by Beach, had a quick take-off and short landing run, both valuable features of a commercial type, and because it carried a large load for its engine power and possessed a reasonable turn of speed, it was able, over two weeks of normal touring by air, during which no less than 13 cities were visited and 2,598 miles covered, to score the highest number of points of all the 25 machines entered.

Regardless of this excellent performance of one entry, however, all of the 19 entries which returned to Detroit on Aug. 21 demonstrated by their respective scores that they were genuine commercial airplanes with great possibilities of development.

It will be remembered that before the tour started from Detroit on Aug. 7, what were termed "stick and unstuck tests" were carried out for each plane entered. These tests consisted of:

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

NOV. 11 HOLIDAY OPPOSED

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 27 (P).—Delegates to the New Hampshire American Legion convention yesterday turned down a proposal on Nov. 11 being made a legal holiday in this State.

CITY FIRE LOSS TRACED IN PART TO CAR PARKING

Ban in Down-Town Section Is Urged by Manager of Board of Underwriters

Absolute prohibition of parking of automobiles in down-town Boston, effectively enforced, is advocated by William H. Winkley, manager of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, in a statement to the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This is necessary to help counterbalance the increasing annual fire loss, due, in a great measure, he says, to traffic congestion and parking.

Fire insurance rates must be raised to overcome the underwriting loss to the companies engaged in fire insurance business, during recent years, though the Board has not, as yet, considered any specific method of increasing rates in the business section, he points out. Effective solution of the parking and traffic problems will have the direct effect of keeping down the insurance cost to the individual, as well as to facilitate the transaction of his business, continued Mr. Winkley.

Chamber Studies Problem

Although the Boston Police Department is to begin an intensive campaign against violations of the parking regulations in down-town Boston on Sept. 1, with an augmented force of traffic officers, the Chamber of Commerce is still actively engaged in research work in connection with the traffic problem. Its committees are conducting surveys and questionnaires sent to business and office districts have brought forth many interesting replies, with some constructive recommendations.

The statement of Mr. Winkley was requested by the committee, in order to ascertain the attitude of the Board of Fire Underwriters toward the traffic problem. The statement follows:

"Almost everyone has at some time, while looking at the congestion of traffic in our narrow streets, speculated on the tremendous handicap that this condition must impose on the fire department. When the fire alarm rings, the casual spectator is thrilled by the skill and co-operation exhibited by the traffic squad, fire department and automobile drivers in clearing the way and in piloting the apparatus through the congested streets, but he does not realize the effort that the inevitable delay of a few minutes in the response to every alarm must have on the aggregate fire waste of the city and through this on the cost of his own insurance.

Defeat Strengthened Purpose

"Defeat of the farm relief measure at the last session of Congress means but one thing to western farmers, and that is a more determined effort to put the bill through this year," said the Senator.

In an interview, and explained that defeat had precipitated even more discussion, especially in the West. He has been called upon to give several addresses on the situation, including one to be before the New York Rotary Club next month. He believes farm relief problems to be one of the most vital before the country today.

Scope of the Measure

The bill called for appropriation of \$200,000,000 for the financing of the project. Opponents of the bill declared this would be a "gift" of this amount to the farmers. Backers of the bill maintained, he said, that in a few years the bureau would become self-supporting, through what was to be known as "equalization fees."

"We are not asking for charity or anything of the sort," said Mr. Capper. "That idea of giving the farmers \$200,000,000 flat, is all wrong. All the farmer wants is agricultural equality."

"Industry is protected by tariff. Why shouldn't agriculture be protected? We are going to ask for a revised tariff, although perhaps not at the coming session of Congress. Canned meat from the Argentine is being sold in Kansas in competition with local meat. We want a higher tariff on this, and also on hides, the handling of which is an important western industry."

Co-operative Marketing Not Solution

Mr. Capper said co-operative marketing will not solve the farm-relief problem, although the farmers are realizing more and more the values of such a plan. Last year, he said, \$250,000,000 worth of farm products were lost in the approach of the ap-

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 8)

Friend of the Farmer



ARTHUR CAPPER  
Republican Senator From Kansas

WEST TO INSIST ON FARM RELIEF, SAYS MR. CAPPER

Kansas Senator Declares New Move Planned for December Congress

MAGNOLIA, Aug. 27 (Special).—Determined efforts will be made at the December session of Congress to secure basic farm relief in the form of a modified McNary-Haugen bill for federal financial assistance designed to prevent repetition of agricultural losses of \$20,000,000,000 in five years, said Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, who is spending several days at the Oceanside Hotel here.

"An important meeting will be held by farm interests at Des Moines next month to plan these modifications," said Mr. Capper, although he did not divulge what modifications were planned.

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(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4)

LOWERED MOTOR RATE PROMISED BY W. E. MONK

Commissioner Says Criticism of Liability Law Procedure Is Unjustified

DENIES AGREEMENT WITH ANY COMPANIES

State Will Be Divided Into Three Territories With Adjusted Schedules

"Rates for compulsory automobile insurance positively will be lower than at present and there will be no flat rate, but a division into three territories," today said Wesley E. Monk, Massachusetts insurance commissioner, answering a statement issued by Russell A. Harmon of Worcester, chairman of the insurance committee of the American Automobile Association secretaries of the State, in which several public questions were asked Mr. Monk.

Mr. Monk informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a "great public reaction" will set in against my critics when the truth becomes known next week. The rates will be so much lower and so fair that all these advance objections will look silly."

Referring to the belief of the A. A. A. men that they have "reliable information" of an agreement between the commissioner and insurance companies, Mr. Monk said: "There has never been, nor will be, any agreement. Any such claim is entirely untrue and unfair."

Lower Than Similar Policies

The commissioner also asserted that he does not know what the exact rates will be, although they will "probably be lower than at present for similar policies."

"I am going to issue a statement to the public when the rates are given out Sept. 1," said Mr. Monk, "and I will tell what a difficult problem it has been to form these rates. It has taken a year of careful study. Any one who wishes to object to the rates can go to court or to the Legislature."

Speaking about "flat rates" for the State, Mr. Monk declared he intended to divide the State into three territories for the purposes of rate adjustment. At present, he said, there are eight insurance territory divisions with rates corresponding.

Meets Secretaries' Demands

"I mean that there will be no flat rate for the entire State, that prices will be less in some divisions," he reiterated.

The A. A. A. Club secretaries at an executive session recently, and at the public rate hearing, made a public demand for a revision of the State geographically as to rate divisions.

"As for maximum and minimum considerations, I cannot legally do that, as the Legislature specified against such," he said. "There will be a fixed rate for three territories."

Answers Clubs' Questions

Mr. Monk denied that he had implied he would "do whatever he pleased, regardless of what others thought or did," as said in Mr. Harmon's statement.

Referring to the assertion of Mr. Harmon that the public rate hearing was merely a "perfunctory hearing," the commissioner said: "That, and the other charges made, will appear to the public as it does to me, as an untruthful allegation."

Obtained Companies' Figures

"I simply ordered the insurance companies to reveal what their losses, profits and other facts were, so that I could establish a rate fair to both the companies and the public. When my statement comes out, Sept. 1, these advance criticisms based on mere judgments of these men, will make them look silly."

Methods of Fixing Rates Questioned by Motor Clubs

Asserting that the individual automobile owner is not being adequately represented in determining the rates under the new state compulsory liability insurance law, the combined clubs of the American Automobile Association throughout Massachusetts issued a statement today asking Wesley E. Monk, Insurance Commissioner, to make public answers to several questions which they consider pertinent.

The A. A. A., through the secretary of its insurance committee, Russell Harmon of the Bancroft Club of Worcester, asks: "Why has the commissioner been



guided solely by data furnished by the companies doing business in Massachusetts? Who compose his new bureau of insurance men? Is it financed by insurance companies?

"Why was there no member of the Rate Governing Bureau selected from motor vehicle owners not interested in insurance as an investment or business?"

**Regarding Tentative Scale**

"Does the insurance commissioner fear the advice and counsel of business men not interested financially in insurance as a business, but having it forced upon them by law?"

"If the commissioner felt certain of the fairness of the tentative rates as agreed upon at the conference with his rate governing board on Friday, Aug. 20, then why were they pledged to secrecy? Was discussion and agreement at that session?"

"Does the insurance commissioner favor a fixed rate which will eliminate competition between companies, and if so, why?"

"Is it a fact that three insurance companies, authorized to do business in this State, have been selling automobile insurance at about 20 per cent less than the conference rates of the other companies, and is it a fact that the commissioner's rate governing board did not use any of the data for the commissioner's convenience in establishing the new rates, and is it a further fact that these three companies were left out of the list of companies forming the new bureau, and if so, why?"

**Criticism Hearings**

Mr. Harmon criticized the hearings on the rates this week at the State House as merely perfunctory and as not a sincere effort to give the public a fair opportunity to consider what the State intends to do and to express its views on the proposals.

Commenting on the refusal of Mr. Monk to make known the tentative rates for advance public consideration before final decision is taken, Mr. Harmon added:

"The clubs believe that they have reliable information on when the rates were fixed and agreed upon between the commissioner and his rate governing board of insurance men, and they believe that they have reliable information as to the general schedule of those rates."

**Light Sought on Plans**

"If the insurance commissioner is not merely protecting himself against being forced to give some consideration to facts which might be presented by interested parties, other than the companies writing liability insurance, then let him explain why he left those attending his hearing in the position of being invited to present constructive criticism of something which he had planned without allowing any light on what his plans were."

The automobile clubs whose secretaries attended the hearing when they went to Boston on Tuesday, and who are represented by the committee of which Mr. Harmon is chairman, are the Automobile Club of Berkshire County, the Automobile Club of Springfield, the Lawrence Automobile Club, the Boston Automobile Club, the Greater New Bedford Automobile Club, the Automobile Club of Fall River and the Bancroft Automobile Club of Worcester.

The insurance committee is composed of Russell Harmon of Worcester, Thomas A. Collins of Lawrence and Daniel S. Hickey of Boston.

**HOW UNION HELPS FARMER**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (Special Correspondence)—Farmers in Oklahoma have saved \$222,100 on merchandise purchases through the Farmers' Union during the last 12 months, according to a report of the activities of the union up to Aug. 1, issued by John Simpson, president. Savings were effected by co-operative buying in carload lots. Among the largest items of saving are \$78,000 on 60 carloads of coal; \$67,500 on 110 carloads of binder twine; \$32,000 on 50 carloads of flour and feed; and \$12,000 on 40 carloads of potatoes. Membership in the organization has grown during the year from 16,785 members in 52 counties to 19,128 members in 61 counties this year, Mr. Simpson said.

**EVENTS TONIGHT**

Special meeting of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, Hotel Minerva, room 201, 8.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Free exhibition of products of children's gardens, auspices of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 1.

Annual Marshfield Fair, auspices of Marshfield Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Playground Festival, auspices of Newton playground committee, Burr playground, 2.

Garden party, auspices of Women's Republican Club of Boston, Mrs. Sargent Wetman, hostess, Faxon Caper House, Topsfield, 3:30.

Baseball, Cleveland vs. Boston, American League, two games, Fenway Park, 1:30.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The 63rd Annual August Clearance Sale reduces prices from 10 to 50%.

**OREN HOOPER'S SONS**

230-240 Middle St., Portland, Me.

**HAND-MADE CANDLEWICK SPREADS \$3.98**

Outlet for hand-made Bed Spreads, of fine, unbleached, cotton embroidered by hand in basket, floral and geometrical designs. Call 151-153, each size, green, lavender, white, and gold embroidery.

**OWEN MOORE & CO.**

Portland, State of Maine, 303 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

???

(1) How many alphabets are in use in Russia?  
(2) How big are the columns of Hypostyle Hall in Karnak Temple?  
(3) Are the qualities which make up "Americanism" limited to America?  
(4) What is the "marshall" system of school government?  
(5) What is Galt-Carri's concept of opera?  
(6) Why has Italy's tourist season been unsuccessful?

**These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR**

## Los Angeles Flyers Must Have License

Police Wonder If Binoculars Are to Become Part of Regular Equipment

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—While members of the local flight squad have not yet been issued binoculars to aid in the performance of their duties, they claim the assistance of some such equipment will be needed for enforcement of a few new regulations here.

For instance, how can the average officer make sure that dirigibles give the right of way to balloons, or that airplanes cause cutting in front of each other nearer than 500 feet? Most policemen, however, indicated that they were not much worried about conditions overhead since the practical, everyday business of waving signals to motorists shows no signs of abatement.

That Los Angeles' new sky law, under the air ordinance, local airplanes must be registered, and carry a license number, similar to those of automobiles, painted in three-foot figures on the under wings together with the letters "L. A."

A minimum flying height of 2000 feet over the business district and 1500 feet over residential sections is set by the law. "Stunting" and all reckless flying is strictly forbidden. Pilots must be certified for competency, and machines inspected twice yearly, and after all accidents. Night flying, without special permission, is also banned.

Passenger airplanes, under the ordinance, must be housed during rainy weather and at night. Among the regulations governing flying fields are rules providing for wind indicators as part of the equipment of every field, and for signaling animals and vehicles from using the fields.

## PRESIDENT REVIEWS CITIZEN SOLDIER

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—The regiment of men from New York Delaware and New Jersey, comprising the second citizens military training camp of the second army corps area at Plattsburg Barracks, passed in review today before President Coolidge.

Coming here by automobile from his Adirondack camp for his first appearance at a public function since he left Washington on his vacation more than seven weeks ago, President Coolidge was given a cordial welcome by the citizens and full military honors by the troops.

The regiment of citizen soldiers, 1600 strong, was drawn up on the parade ground when Mr. Coolidge arrived, and after a brief reception at the house of Col. John H. Hughes, commanding, the President stepped to a canopy reviewing stand and the troops swung by in full field equipment.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Saturday fair; no change in temperature; wind was westerly since Sunday.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight; Saturday fair; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight; with showers in Maine; Saturday, moderate southwest shifting to west winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

|               |    |                |    |
|---------------|----|----------------|----|
| Albany        | 66 | Memphis        | 72 |
| Atlantic City | 72 | Montreal       | 62 |
| Boston        | 65 | Nantucket      | 64 |
| Buffalo       | 66 | New Orleans    | 78 |
| Chicago       | 66 | New York       | 66 |
| Cincinnati    | 66 | Philadelphia   | 68 |
| Cleveland     | 66 | Pittsburgh     | 68 |
| Denver        | 66 | Portland, Me.  | 62 |
| Des Moines    | 66 | Portland, Ore. | 53 |
| Eastport      | 56 | San Francisco  | 60 |
| Galveston     | 72 | St. Louis      | 68 |
| Hatteras      | 74 | St. Paul       | 68 |
| Helena        | 74 | Tampa          | 76 |
| Jacksonville  | 76 | Washington     | 66 |
| Kansas City   | 70 |                |    |
| Los Angeles   | 66 |                |    |

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 4:12 p. m.; Saturday, 3:38 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

**Avondale**

A new fall pump that's different because of its combination of leather and deerskin. Medium size with suede alligator leather. Buckle to match. \$9.50.

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## LEAGUE MEETING IS MOMENTOUS

(Continued from Page 1)

that China and Chile may cause some commotion by putting forward their claims, and if the Assembly decides that owing to the absence of Brazil and Argentina, the South American states can hardly expect to gain three temporary seats on the Council there may be still further trouble.

**Discussions in Public**

The Assembly is to discuss all these questions in public, which is all to the good, because it will prevent the pressure of extreme and unreasonable demands. Moderate opinion stands to gain by the light of publicity. There is so much good will abroad, so much earnest determination to settle all these troubles in a friendly spirit that it can hardly be doubted that the League will emerge from its present trials successfully. The Assembly will then discuss other matters. But at this time it is not likely to debate the problem of disarmament and security, for the disarmament committees have still to report to the preparatory disarmament commission. Under these circumstances, the Abyssinian question, if it comes before the League, will be the next most important item on the agenda.

**Briand Refuses to Anticipate Another Breakdown at Geneva**

By SILEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 27.—"To be or not to be." The Shakespearean question applied to the League of Nations is answered by the Quai d'Orsay emphatically in the affirmative and it is with complete optimism that Aristide Briand begins a series of interviews with diplomatic personalities preparatory to the Geneva meetings next week. He had a long talk with Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, before the German Ambassador left for Berlin to receive final instructions from his Government. He also received the British representative E. C. E. Phipps and the Spanish Ambassador, Count Quiñones de Leon. Moreover, importance is attached to the consultation with August Zaleski, Foreign Minister of Poland, who was accompanied by the Ambassador, Mr. Chlapowski.

Poland, while not withdrawing its candidature for a permanent seat on the League Council, seems willing to admit a compromise, while Spain is not expected to oppose the veto of the League of Nations, the difficulties present themselves, and the matter is complicated by the Spanish claim to the exclusive rights in Tangier. France like England has decided that the Tangier question cannot be brought up at Geneva because the town remains nominally under the mandate of the Sultan, not under the mandate of the League.

In spite of the lack of enthusiasm, in spite of gloomy messages which pour into Paris, The Christian Science Monitor representative finds in official circles the quiet conviction that the League Council and Assembly will this time accomplish precisely what they set out to accomplish. There may be a crisis, but it is imperative, if the League is to preserve its authority, that no mistake be made about the entry of Germany. The League cannot afford to repeat the March 1920 fiasco. M. Briand, who has pinned his faith

**EDUCATION WEEK SCHEDULED**

WASHINGTON (AP)—American education week will be observed Sept. 7 to 13. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, announced on behalf of its organization and the American Legion, which, with other associations, are sponsoring the effort to acquaint the public with the needs and work of the schools.

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on Locarno, is determined to make his policy succeed. Locarno can only come to fruition at Geneva. Raymond Poincaré, Premier of France, is not interfering in the slightest degree with M. Briand. There is no justification for the suggestion made in some quarters that M. Poincaré's advent has somehow changed the atmosphere. On the contrary, without disguising the obstacles, the situation is more favorable than in March.

The only difference is that in March it was possible to afford a failure. Today the League cannot afford a failure. Without venturing on the smallest prediction it is apparent that the French minister is keenly aware of the vital issues and resolved to sacrifice if necessary everything to the single purpose of giving Germany a place in the League. He declines to anticipate the possibility of another breakdown.

**Germany Will Now Support Poland in Its Claim**

By Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The German Government has changed its attitude toward Poland's claim for a non-permanent seat on the League of Nations Council and has decided to support it when once Germany has become a member of the League. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed. The Wilhelmstrasse regards it as wiser not to oppose a majority of the League's members right from the beginning, and believes that it will be much better if Poland itself can voice its views in the Council instead of being continually represented by France.

Owing to the strong anti-Polish attitude of this country, it is not an easy task for the German Government to have come to the conclusion that Germany must abandon its intransigent attitude, which it was easy enough to adopt so long as the Nation was outside the League of Nations. And that it must make concessions as soon as it has joined that institution. This announcement, veiled as it may have been, is undoubtedly the most important made in connection with the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva, no resolution, but the debate, as well as the fact that a Communist motion that Germany should withdraw its application for membership in the League of Nations, was rejected by a strong majority, proved that the committee supports the Government's policy on Nations matters.

It was interesting to note that the German Nationalists and Fascists supported the Communist motion. This meeting was the last possibility for Parliament to exercise its influence on the League of Nations. It was something very special and new. The Government, it was announced, intends to invite the several party leaders, including those of the Opposition parties, to accompany the German delegation to Geneva as part of its "policy of conciliation."

Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, the foreign political expert of the Social Democrats, and Dr. Otto Hörsch, foreign political expert of the German Nationalists, are mentioned. It is interesting to note that while last week's "policy of conciliation" was something very special and new, the Government now has a free hand. The Government, it was announced, intends to invite the several party leaders, including those of the Opposition parties, to accompany the German delegation to Geneva as part of its "policy of conciliation."

Dr. Schleimann, speaking for the minority of 14 nations, pointed out that since minorities had lost the right of disposing of themselves as they pleased, they must concentrate their efforts on obtaining absolute freedom to develop their nationalities.

Dr. Masopus y Anglassel recalled the evolution of national sentiment in Estonia, and suggested that autonomous parliaments were one way out of the present difficulties in which the minorities found themselves.

A Jewish representative, Mr. Motzkin, declared the solution of this question must be the common ideal of civilization, which must express its determination to put an end to the oppression of minorities, which did so much to prevent the pacification of nations.

Mr. Sautio, Hungarian deputy from Czechoslovakia, emphasized this point by declaring the question of minorities was a European malady which cried out for cure. He did not think the League had done all it could in the matter, and considered that the moral support of America would be of the utmost value. All our unhappiness, he said, comes from the fact that neither Mr. Wilson nor America understood the problem of central Europe when the peace treaties were drawn up. A democratic government was the sole remedy for existing evils, he declared, but democracies must be founded on the Bible and be imbued with love and justice.

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## DRYS WILL TRY ZONING SYSTEM

Mr. Andrews Outlines New Plan for Stricter Enforcement of Law

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Establishment of a regional zoning system, as part of his program for more efficient enforcement of the prohibition law, is planned by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, according to an announcement just made by him here.

Under the new system which, Mr. Andrews said, will not go into effect until after the six-day conference of prohibition administrators in Washington beginning Sept. 20, the country probably will be divided into five zones. All territory west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast will be included in one zone, another will take in the New England and middle Atlantic states, with the Potomac River as its southern boundary, and a third will include the Southern states. Territorial limits of the other zones will be determined later.

Each zone will be in charge of an inspector, he explained, through whom the prohibition chief in Washington will keep in close touch with methods adopted and results accomplished in that territory. The inspectors' duties will be to make frequent inspections through the zone, investigating the work being done there, consult with the sectional administrators from time to time regarding methods for improving enforcement facilities and report the results to Washington.

The present method of prohibition

## GENEVA CONGRESS DEBATES BEST WAY TO AID MINORITIES

President Urges Development of National Culture and Legal Equality in Political and Economic Domains

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 26.—The question of minorities in the various European states is one of the most baffling problems from the viewpoint of the peace and stability of Europe. Hence the interest attaching to the second annual conference on the national minority groups, which met at Geneva yesterday.

The representatives of 30 nations were present, not to formulate complaints, or protests, but to devise some common action by which their efforts to maintain the expression of their national characteristics might be advanced.

Dr. J. Wilfan, president of the congress, and a delegate of the Slovenes and Croats of Italy, struck the keynote to the conference in the opening speech, when he declared the real solution of the minorities problem was to be found in security for the development of national culture and equality before the law in political and economic domains. "What the minorities did desire, he said, was to live their own lives in their own way, without fear of being forcibly assimilated by the governments in whose territory they found themselves."

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## ALCOHOL TESTS FOR FUEL MADE

Results of Experiments Are Said to Show Cost Would Be Prohibitive

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

LONDON—There is not much prospect, at any rate in the near future, of the production of power alcohol from sugar beet to compete in price with petrol or benzol, according to the report of the Government committee appointed to inquire into this question. This committee found that the cost of raw material, referred to as the value of residual products, should be taken as 5 per cent of the price of beet. The total cost of conversion would be at the rate of 9d. per gallon; this, with beet at £1 and £2 per ton would give 95 per cent alcohol at the works at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per gallon, respectively.

In addition, there would have to be added costs due to denaturing, packaging, transport and selling charges. For use in internal combustion engines of the present design a gallon of 95 per cent alcohol is only equal to less than three-quarters of a gallon of petrol. A practical yield would be 6.8 gallons from a cwt. of sucrose. Figures from tests made go to show that when first put on the market alcohol would have to be sold at a considerably lower price than petrol and benzol. With improvement in engine design the relative price might improve. With an ethyl-alcohol mixture it was found that it was not possible to start engines when cold, but running was noticeably smoother than on petrol. It was found to be a very clean burning fuel and to have none of the corrosive qualities often attributed to it.

The production of alcohol by other processes was also investigated. From coal through ethylene any large amount of alcohol is regarded as unlikely, and through carbide there is little chance of anything being done, as the production of carbide in Britain has been abandoned on economical grounds. The production of alcohols or hydro-carbons through water-gas by synthetic processes is in its infancy in Britain, though great possibilities in these directions are foreseen. American, German and other methods for producing alcohol from wood waste are not applicable to Britain owing to the lack of raw material. Hope is seen, however, in the direction of the low temperature carbonization of coal.

**MAIL ORDER HOUSE BARS FIREARM SALE**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Sale of revolvers through the mails has been discontinued by Montgomery Ward and Co., who announce that hereafter they will not sell pistols even to the employees of the police, Sears Roebuck and Co. having taken similar action previously. This stops the purchase of weapons that may be concealed from the catalogues of the two greatest mail order houses in the country.

At offices of Montgomery Ward the hope is expressed that state or national legislation may be enacted to prohibit the sale of small firearms through the mails except on a police permit. The company stated it would lend its support to endeavors in this direction.

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Dr. J. Wilfan, president of the congress, and



## MINERS' LEADERS ASK INTERVIEW WITH CABINET

British Union Officials Propose Negotiations on Basis They Had Refused

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 27.—The miners' leaders were in conference with government representatives here in furtherance of peace in the coal fields. Herbert Smith, Thomas Richards, William P. Richardson and Arthur J. Cook, representing 1,200,000 miners who have been on strike for 16 weeks, went on Wednesday to Lord Wimborne, who has been acting as negotiator, and from his house in London telephoned to the Ministry of Labor asking for an interview with the Government. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labor, and Colonel Lane-Fox, mines secretary, were immediately summoned and started on Wednesday night for London for the meeting.

The basis of the negotiations suggested by the miners' leaders is understood to be the proposals made by the Government at the beginning of the stoppage. These proposals provided for arbitration on wages and hours with a guaranteed minimum of remuneration, the owners to forego profits for an agreed period so as partially to maintain wages while the miners' reorganization was proceeding and the Government to contribute £3,000,000 to assist.

Miners Rejected Proposals  
These proposals were then rejected by the miners and thereupon withdrawn by the Government and there is a strong feeling in Conservative circles against their revival now after the loss inflicted upon the Nation by the stoppage. The mine owners also have since stiffened their attitude, thereby increasing the difficulty of an agreement.

The negotiations therefore are expected to be protracted and possibly to again be broken off. Their initiation nevertheless is important, as indicative of the change of attitude among the miners. Strong Liberal and Labor pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to meet this movement half way, to procure the orderly resumption of work, in place of the men being beaten and struggling back to their homes with their federations shattered.

J. Arthur Spender, a well-known Liberal, supporting this view in the Westminster Gazette, says of the miners' leaders that they have "altogether underestimated the power of industry as a whole to surmount the difficulties created by one industry, and having made this miscalculation they must face up to it and not inflict further suffering on the rank and file by persisting in it."

The miners' argument figures just published confirm this estimate of the situation. They show that, despite the stoppage 200,000 tons of coal have now been raised weekly from the mines in Great Britain, besides 100,000 tons from outcrops; also that foreign coal imports approach 1,900,000 tons weekly. Previous to the stoppage, the weekly output of the British coal mines was 4,500,000 tons, of which one-third was exported. This means that for internal consumption, Great Britain has now nearly half its normal fuel supply, which is sufficient to enable

it to carry on indefinitely, although with difficulty. It also means that 40,000 miners are at work. At the same time the situation in those fields where the men have been rejoining the pits against the union's orders becomes daily acuter. In the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire area, for example, while men in limitation of the workers has been reduced by importing 1000 police from other districts, the results have been partially satisfactory. The men have gone back to work, but at the same time the bitterness among those still on strike becomes greater.

Thus the miners of the local federation at Mansfield have decided to continue "house to house peaceful persuasion" and "mass picketing," though the strike pickets are to be no longer armed with sticks. This means the struggle to prevent secessions from the unions is to continue in the hope of keeping these organizations together until peace is reached.

FLYER AGAIN CROSSES ANDES  
SANTIAGO, Chile, (AP)—Lieut. James H. Doolittle, the American aviator, has returned to Santiago from his flight to La Paz, Bolivia, by way of Antofagasta and back. Going and coming the aviator had to cross the Andes Mountains at an altitude of 15,000 feet.

HAVANA TO SPEND \$23,000,000  
HAVANA (AP)—Thirty-three million dollars will be spent in improvements in the city of Havana during the next 10 years. A presidential decree just signed authorizes the appropriation of this amount from the proceeds of public works taxes.

## TENNESSEE WARNS NEW ENGLAND ON MUSCLE SHOALS ISSUE

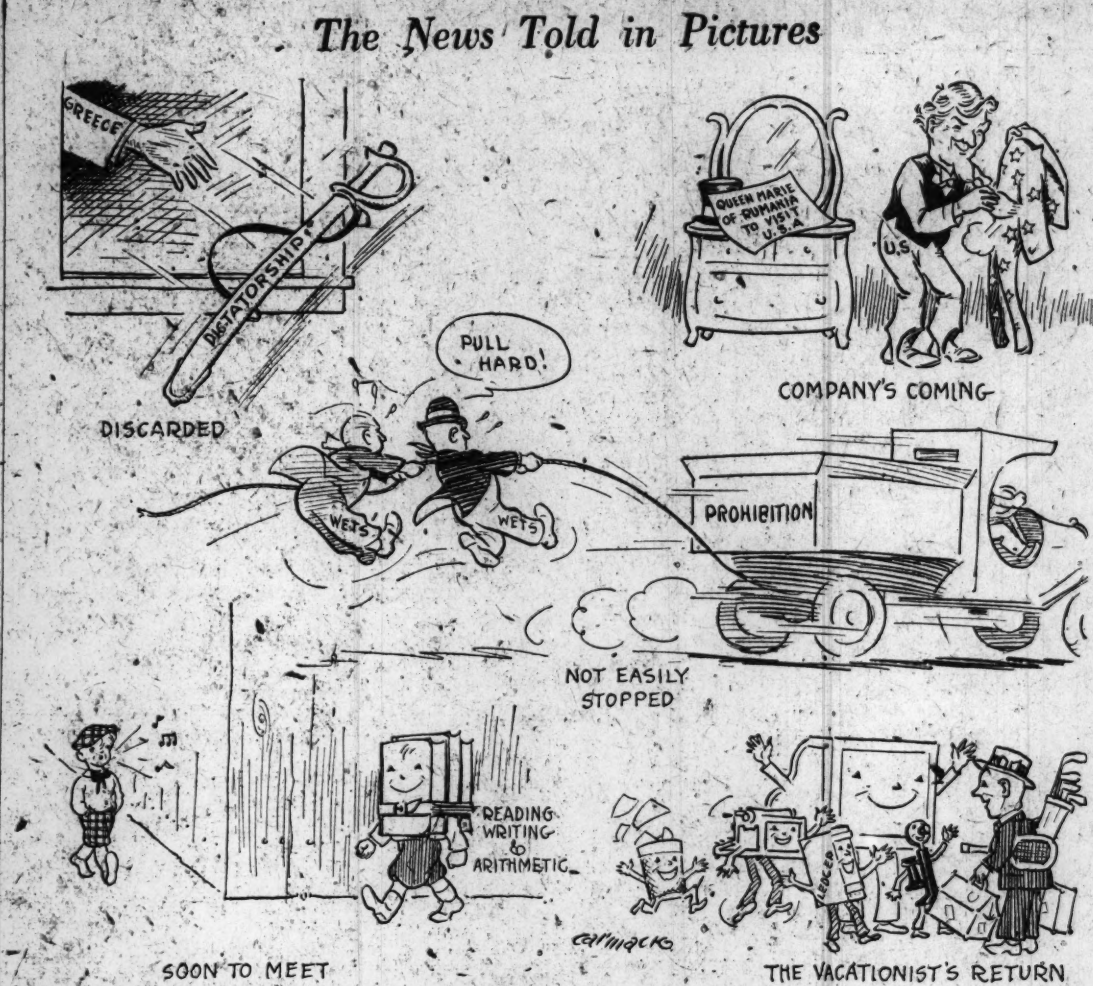
Says Industrial Competition Will Be Increased If Power Groups Get Control—Tells of Questions Before Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Muscle Shoals must be carefully watched by New England industrial interests who will feel the competition of Southern industry if power companies in that region are allowed to get control of the great power resources being developed there, according to a pamphlet being distributed to members of Congress by the Tennessee River Improvement Association.

The association's detailed analysis of the two offers now pending before Congress for disposal of the Muscle Shoals property is believed to be the opening gun in a campaign to line up New England members of Congress against acceptance of the recommendation of a joint congressional committee for lease and development by 13 associated power companies of the southeast, a proposal which is understood to be favored by the Administration.

The alternative proposition presented in the form of a minority report, calls for acceptance of the offer made by the American Cyanamid Company, which, it was stated, would develop the power at Muscle Shoals principally for the production of cheap fertilizer.

The pamphlet is issued over the name of W. G. Waldo, secretary and engineer of the Tennessee River improvement Association. After a detailed analysis of the two offers be-



## Tennessee Warns New England on Muscle Shoals Issue

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## TANGIER NATIVE INDIFFERENT TO POLITICAL ISSUE

Not Interested in Change of Status—British Sympathetic to Spain's Wishes

By Special Cable  
TANGIER, Aug. 27.—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has made special inquiries regarding the attitude of Tangier natives, who are said by a French protectorate journal to view with alarm any possible change in its status, giving Spain the administration of the Tangier international zone. The investigations tend to show that the information is quite incorrect, the natives treating the question with absolute indifference, for like all the Arabs of the plains they are born traders, matters political having relatively only a minor importance with them.

In this attitude they are different to the Berber mountaineers, whose feuds with the Spaniards have been age-long. Thus during the whole of the Rifian War, the Arab shopkeepers in Tetuan were contented and loyal to the Spaniards.

The reasons of the Spanish claims to Tangier are considered just by the British community. It is admitted that the geographical position renders it essential for Spain not to have a neutral zone in Tangier, where rebellion and intrigue could be fostered, as during the Rifian war. It is also regarded as compensation due for its large losses in men and money during the war, whereby France greatly benefited.

With certain conditions, safeguarding its rights and so forth, the

## WOMEN WARNED OF WET ACTIVITIES

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Women voters were warned at the celebration here of the sixth anniversary of the ratification of the Nineteenth Constitutional Amendment that the liquor interests of this country remain the most dangerous enemy of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt declared that the liquor powers were creeping back into politics and gradually nullifying the free franchise. It was the liquor interests, she said, who had most strenuously opposed the Nineteenth Amendment, and would kill it now, if permitted.

British community here would like to see Spanish claims satisfied, for it is felt that mutual benefit would result, and that the present obstacles to Tangier's advancement would be removed and a sound business proposition assured.

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## To Customers of General Motors

General Motors is unwilling to leave to chance anything involving your satisfaction with your purchase of a General Motors car.

This is why more than seven years ago the General Motors Acceptance Corporation was organized. It assures customers of General Motors who prefer to purchase out of income a sound credit service at low cost.

In the General Motors line there is a "car for every purse and purpose," and the GMAC Plan can be comfortably fitted to the individual circumstances of buyers of assured income.

The GMAC Plan is offered through General Motors dealers exclusively. Ask your nearest dealer to explain its advantages.

## GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

operating the GMAC Plan for the purchase of

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE  
OAKLAND · BUICK · CADILLAC  
FRIGIDAIRE · DELCO-LIGHT

Oxford "Limp" Bibles  
(Not Overlapping Covers)  
Large Type Home Bible, size 9x5 1/2, four price  
French Morocco, \$4.00  
Leather Lined, \$5.20

NEW HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY  
29 School Street, CONCORD, N. H.

Philippine Hand Work  
Infants' Dresses, 6 mo. to 2 yrs., \$1.75  
Infants' Pillow Slips, \$1.50  
Infants' Bibs, 75c

THIS PRICE INCLUDES POSTAGE  
MISS MARCEY,  
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK  
Incl. 1881  
6 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON  
Interest Begins Sept. 1

"Tyrrell" Oil Burners  
are very satisfactory  
Also Our Iceless Refrigeration  
N. E. TYRRELL  
3111 Main Street, Hyde Park 2638  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



## B. U. PLAN MODEL FOR PORTO RICO

7 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:45—Bedtime story. 8—Musical program. 10:30—Organ concert.



## NEW TYPE LAMPS FOR 'WHITE WAY'

Massachusetts Avenue Is to Have Boulevard Style of Illumination

The 1500-candle power series Mazda lamps to be installed this autumn for the Massachusetts Avenue "Great White Way," when the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association will hold a Mardi Gras carnival and celebration, are to be the first of this kind to be used for street lighting in Metropolitan Boston. Officials of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company say that these high-powered lamps are destined eventually to do away with the use of arc lamps for street illumination, notwithstanding the fact that in modern magnetite arc lamps the industry has, up to the present time, believed it had a most efficient form of lighting.

Many companies, among them the Boston Edison, have a considerable investment in magnetite arc lamp equipment and where these circuits are installed, additions of lamps are being made from time to time to make the avenues and highways still more brilliantly lighted; so that it will be quite a few years before they are displaced, but the trend is toward the use of incandescent lamps for street illumination.

The incandescent lamps of high candle power eliminate the mechanical and manual problems of operation which go with magnetite circuits, and in general make for a better service.

To furnish the new Massachusetts Avenue service, the Boston Edison Company will have to run a new circuit from its sub-station in Scotia Street. All of this construction work will take time as will also the work of installing the new high-powered lamps, which will be of the style of lamp posts which will be used on the avenue.

The Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association was organized early in the year with the main object of developing this boulevard lighting project and the association officials regard this as a great step in advance.

The association committee in charge of the lighting program is headed by Edward E. Ginsburg, vice president of the association, and Dr. Seth Arnold, City Councilor, Albert A. Sutherland, Representative, M. J. Moskow, John J. Kelley and Joseph H. Brennan.

## CITY REGISTRATION SHOWS 5000 DROP

Residence Changes Account in Part for Decrease

With 14,736 new names added, the period for registration for the state primary was closed Wednesday evening at City Hall. The total registration is 221,007 in Boston, as compared to 226,000 two years ago—a decrease of about 5000.

Registration for the state election will close Oct. 13, and many more men and women are expected to enroll. This year there were 36,785 names dropped from the lists, as the voters had failed to re-register after changing their addresses. In the city election last year, the total registration was 22,000 more than this year's figures.

Registration by wards for the entire city follows:

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Ward 1      | 12,328  |
| Ward 2      | 11,513  |
| Ward 3      | 8,781   |
| Ward 4      | 11,781  |
| Ward 5      | 8,528   |
| Ward 6      | 11,015  |
| Ward 7      | 1,406   |
| Ward 8      | 8,207   |
| Ward 9      | 8,876   |
| Ward 10     | 10,900  |
| Ward 11     | 9,616   |
| Ward 12     | 10,900  |
| Ward 13     | 10,418  |
| Ward 14     | 11,777  |
| Ward 15     | 10,327  |
| Ward 16     | 11,012  |
| Ward 17     | 11,156  |
| Ward 18     | 10,286  |
| Ward 19     | 10,913  |
| Ward 20     | 8,937   |
| Ward 21     | 8,663   |
| Grand total | 221,007 |

## Portland's Municipal Organ to Add Two New Auxiliaries

Publisher's Gift Also, to Provide 1000 More Pipes and Stops Sufficient to Make It Equal of Salt Lake City and San Francisco Instruments

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 27 (Special).—The addition of two new organs, an auxiliary organ to be located in the roof and a percussion organ to be located in the main instrument; the building of a new console; the addition of 1000 pipes and the addition of a sufficient number of stops to make it a memorial organ the equal in size to the organ at the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City or the Pacific Auditorium organ in San Francisco are among the changes contemplated in Portland's municipal organ.

Herbert Brown of Hartford, Conn., has completed a survey of the organ by Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia, donor of the instrument, through whose generous Portland is enabled to put the organ into the best of condition. The plans embrace the replacing of all the worn out mechanism of the instrument and also the replacement of some mechanism with improved types which have been evolved since the organ was built.

The new auxiliary organ will be placed in the ceiling, and will not only give large body of tone, but is equipped with beautiful solo stops which will enhance the effect of any selection that may be rendered. It has also an excellent string section, which, used in conjunction with the present echo organ, is effective.

The percussion organ will be located in the main instrument in a separate expression chamber, and will contribute the effect of percussion instruments, thus increasing the fidelity with which the organ can produce the effect of an orchestra. In addition to these improvements a new console will be added, which will give greater flexibility

## KEENE "STICKER" CAMPAIGN EXPECTED

O'Brien Opponent Disqualified by Ballot Board

Disqualified by a ruling of the Ballot Law Commission, Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, is expected to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for District Attorney of Suffolk County in a "sticker" campaign against Thomas C. O'Brien, present District Attorney, whose protest of Mr. Keene's nomination papers was successful.

Mr. Keene said yesterday he would not comment upon the rejection until he was sure as to the wishes of his supporters. At the same time, an announcement was made by the Republican City Committee of Boston, urging all Republicans to nominate Mr. Keene by the use of the stickers.

The Ballot Law Commission yesterday had unanimously voted against Mr. Keene, on the grounds that some of his papers had been circulated in "blank form" or without any name at the top.

## FENWAY ART COURT WILL BE REOPENED

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, will reopen to the public next Sunday, admission free, from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, according to announcement made today by Morris Carter, director of the museum. The days and hours when the museum is open are: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, and Sundays, from 1 to 4. The museum will be open on Saturdays instead of Fridays throughout the winter season. Admission of 50 cents will be charged on weekdays.

## Owners of Toy Wagon Fleet Help City, and Themselves

Borrow Workmen's Tools, Help Pry Up Wood Paving, and Finding No Objection, Cart the Blocks Away, "So Mother Won't Have to Buy Firewood"

Seven children were delighted to find that Massachusetts Avenue, from Holyoke Street to Quincy Square, is torn up and that new stone paving is slowly replacing the former composite of wood and creosote. The youngest was perhaps seven, the eldest about 12.

Together they arrived, with toy express wagons and burlap bags. It was evidently a carefully planned expedition. Forthwith they cheerfully invited the workmen to lend them their pick axes and long iron spikes with which to set to work.

Then, a little bewildered by the business-like demeanor of the children, lend the tools, then paused at their own labors to see what would be done with them. And a seven fell to prying loose the old blocks in a section which has not yet been "uprooted by the workmen."

The eldest was a girl. Her face was clean and smiling, she had long, capable fingers, browned with the summer suns, but she had put on her old clothes against the rigors of this excursion. She sat down contentedly on the tan upper crust of the old paving and set to work, industriously beating a spike between mute spaces between the blocks with a stone. Powerful, rhythmic blows she struck, while onlookers stared in amazement, and almost at once she had more than enough blocks to load her wagon piled loose.

A little boy about eight took up a pick ax, swung it aloft over his shoulder and brought it down with a telling blow on a fresh row of blocks. A gaping hole resulted. He grinned with satisfaction. His small brown fingers flew at the blocks, piled them in a wagon.

"How many stories high will the wagon hold?" the children conferred among themselves. "It doesn't matter—about three—then we'll come back

## 25 LOCOMOTIVES ORDERED BY B & A

Will Mean Big Aid to the Winter Traffic, Officials Say

The Boston & Albany Railroad has just placed an order for 25 new locomotives which will cost about \$2,150,000, it was announced by officials of the company here today. Twenty of the 25 engines will be freight locomotives, of the type known in the railroad world as the Berkshire. The remaining five will be passenger locomotives of the Pacific type.

The passenger engines will be built by American Locomotive Company for delivery in November, and the freight engines will be delivered by the Lima Locomotive Works in December. This is one of the largest orders for motive power units placed by any New England railroad this year. With these additions to its equipment, the road will be in an excellent position to handle its traffic demands this winter, the officials believe.

The Berkshire locomotives received their name from the Berkshire Hills, where they were first tried out by the Boston & Albany. They weigh 58,000 pounds when loaded, and can pull trains of 2800 tons dead weight. Built with eight driving wheels, they are designed to combine speed with large tractive power, so as to move freight at a 20-mile-an-hour rate or better, and not get in the way of passenger service.

Jimmie trudged obediently off down Massachusetts Avenue with his load. The workmen continued to grin, and the little gallery of pedestrians, apparently desiring not to make the children self-conscious and a spoil the show. And a was passed by and said, "Huh! The street department better hire 'em."

## NEGRO MASONS BUSY TOURING

Maple Lake Country Club Scene of Festivities

Negro Masons, Knights Templars and Shriners turned their attention to sightseeing tours and outings today as the last day of the triple convention of these orders. Business sessions were finished yesterday. For the afternoon a motorbus trip to Stow was planned with entertainment at the Maple Lake Country Club, whose 190 acres of ground include a golf course upon which the United States Colored Golfers' Association will hold its open championship tournament soon.

The grand encampment of Knights Templars yesterday afternoon, held its election of officers in which Albert R. Lee of Illinois was named Grand Master and William H. Perry of Kentucky, grand recorder. Other officers elected included Levi Williams of New York, Grand Generalissimo, Joseph Miner of Washington, D. C., Grand Captain General, and J. Evans of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

Members of the Royal Grand Court of the Order of Cyrene, a women's order auxiliary to the Knights Templars elected among other officers Mrs. Mary A. Parker of Washington, D. C., as Royal Grand Commander, Mrs. M. A. Goosely of New York, Grand Commander and Mrs. B. E. Toscano of New York, secretary.

The Knights Templars voted to hold their next grand encampment in Chicago in 1929. The Shrine convention in 1927 will be held at Newark, N. J. It was decided this morning in a session at which 15 cities put in invitations for the meeting. Chicago carried off first prize yesterday afternoon in the Knights Templars' competitive drills after having already won also the Shrine drill prize.

## REGIMENT ASSOCIATION ELECTS

PITTSFIELD, Aug. 27, (Special).—Herbert C. Joyner, of Great Barrington, won election to the post of re-elected president of the 49th Regiment Association at its annual reunion in the Municipal Building. There were 30 honorary guests present with the seven remaining members of the famous Civil War Regiment, Allen T. Trevelyan, representative received a sash emblem of the association at the conclusion of a talk on the new pension bill for Civil War veterans.

## None Seems Shy of the Bold Buccaneers in Earrings and Captain Kidd Boots



MRS. GRABOW AND SOME OF HER CHARGES. Left to Right—Priscilla Grabow as Little Bo Peep; Jill Pringle, East Indian Princess; Mr. Grabow, Wife of the Owner of the Ocean House; Jack Pringle, East Indian Prince; Leverett Wallace, Uncle Sam; "Billy" de Long, Pirate; Nancy Pringle, Rose.

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## NAME SIMILARITY ON STATE TICKET

Weissman and Wiseman File in Same District

One listing himself as a "Veteran World War" and the other as a "World War Veteran," two men of somewhat similar names have filed their papers for the Republican nomination for the State House of Representatives in the twelfth Suffolk District in Roxbury. They are Simon Weissman and Samuel Wiseman.

Mr. Weissman is the "Veteran World War," while Mr. Wiseman is the "World War Veteran." The former lives at 20 Wauwob Street, and the other at 21 Homestead Street.

As in the case of the two John J. O'Learys who filed for Representative in another district, the similarity of Weissman and Wiseman may confuse voters. This is a familiar occurrence in political history, in many cases the duplication being deliberate to take away votes from an opponent.

In this district, seven others have filed for the two Republican nominations available. One woman, Katherine W. Dowling of 318 Warren Street, is on the list of aspirants.

## NEW AERIAL FREIGHT PLANNED AT CROMWELL

CROMWELL, Conn., Aug. 27 (AP).—The International Industrial Trust of New York, represented by Jonathan Starr, chairman of the board of directors, has taken a 30-day option on 33 acres of land here, and it is understood, will establish an aviation field if aerial conditions are favorable.

## Infant Pirates and Ice Cream Mingle at Mrs. Grabow's Party

One Hundred and More Parade in Costume, Listen to Stories, Dance and Feast at Twentieth Annual Event at Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 27 (Special).—Ostensibly from the Swampscott summer colony but, according to their own imaginative momentary desire from China and Holland, from India and France and Samon and a dozen other strange and romantic climes more than 100 children took their sedate way yesterday to the New Ocean House, whither they were bidden, in accordance with their annual custom, to Mrs. E. R. Grabow's costume party. The most youthful of the guests, was going on two and rode in solemn majesty in an ivory chariot, erstwhile a kiddie car. The eldest might have been 13, who knows?

This was Mrs. Grabow's twentieth party. The summer season, she says, holds nothing quite like a for her. Apparently she has genius for the amusement of children. Members of her family, since they have all become versed in the cumulative experience of other such parties, join her in knowing what children find delightful.

For informal and diverting program there were pupils of J. Jefferson Richards, dancing master in Boston, to dance, to mystify a little, and to recite correctly heroically long tales of school days whose remembrance emphatically touched adult guests withal stirring the children to inevitable anticipations of fall and the opening of school.

Dalmer McConnell of Dorchester astonished even the children with the verity of his reproduction of children's conversation after bedtime, of that hour when the lights should have been turned out. And when he casually removed a girl's wig after a picturesque song and dance even the children gasped.

## Difficult Choice for Judges

Four judges valiantly bore the task of awarding the costume prizes. None desired to share the task with them for as the scores of children filed back and forth through the ballroom, serene in the multiple variety of their costumes, it looked as if choice could not be made without a prince of India, brave in emerald and purple satins and gleaming white turban strode solemnly in the wake of an engaging Dutch boy of three, whose sabots amused him as much as his red and blue costume. A big-eyed little girl, transformed for the time into a golf bag of Scottish plaid took calmly enough the ingenuity of her costume; several youthful pirates, awesome in mustaches and earrings, that spoke of gaps along portier rods at home were there; a model, vanilla lemon and scarlet and red tulips for a Rottensdam; a dandy of the court of Louis XIV; twin Raggedy Ann; a snow man, delicious in drifts of cotton batting, with a tiny silk hat perched on his head; little girls taking on the colors and character of flowers, roses, golden rod, sunflowers and forget-me-nots; gypsies, Martha and George Washington, a fascinating infant happily disguised as a powder puff, little pirates, larger pirates, farmers, cowboys, a brave fireman tangled in an appropriated shower bath hose.

These and scores more were Mrs. Grabow's guests. As she awarded the prizes she said ruefully that she would not have been a judge for anything in the world: Mrs. Betty Walker, Mrs. Eugene Randall, W. H. Knapp and E. H. McFarland took her for that responsibility.

Prizewinner Takes Nap Thus the prizes were awarded: Polly Blodgett, golf bag; Harriet Combs, Dutch girl; Joan Blake, who had discarded glistening white tulle and ribbons and white satin, and her cheriot made from the kiddie car, had reared for a nap before the prizes were given out. Kiddie car; Carol Bird, Gypsy; Eleanor Cullen, Sunbonnet Sue; Suzanne Hatch, Martha Washington; Virginia Hatch, powder puff; Irene Elias, Scottish lassie; Jill Pringle, East Indian princess; Priscilla Grabow, Little Bo Peep; Joan and Jean Pinansky, Raggedy Ann Twins; Peter Mendis, The Little Pirate; Damon Remick, guitar; Alexander Leonard, George

Washington; Charles Madison, farmer; Robert Scoville, cowboy; Fred Sawyer, fireman; Billy de Long, pirate; Jack Pringle, East Indian potentate; Harold Jacobs, huntsman; Master Peabody, dress suit; Jackie Watts, snow man.

While the judges toiled over the awards the children danced to music by a Meyer Davis orchestra from Washington. "Want to dance with Tommy, Eleanor?" inquired one mother encouragingly, eager that her children should have a good time. "No, ma'am, thank you very much," replied Eleanor and smoothed the ruffles of her rose dress complacently. Children danced here and there by themselves, bobbing like little silken galls on the golden sea of the ballroom floor. To their partners were dispensable. Just as Mrs. Grabow began to announce the prizes, a little girl in ballet skirts murmured comfortably, "And then it's going to be ice cream."

CITY SUMMER SCHOOL SAVES SALEM \$16,500

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 27.—The practical value of the summer school was demonstrated in this city as contained in the report of the principal, James F. Day, submitted to the school board. It was shown that 241 pupils were promoted through the summer course of study, and this meant a saving in expense to the city of about \$16,500.

If the 241 pupils had been forced to attend school for another school year it would have cost the city something like \$18,075, figuring the cost at \$75 per pupil per year. The cost of the summer school for instructors and supplies amounted to about \$1500, deducted from the total of \$18,075 makes a saving of more than \$16,500.

The summer school was established last spring, L. H. Tracy of the school committee taking the initiative in the matter. The teachers have given unsparingly of their time and the results have been excellent. The pupils promoted are fully equipped to go on with their studies in the next grade.

## ANOTHER PRICE CUT FOR MAZDA LAMPS

Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, has announced a further reduction in the prices of Mazda lamps effective Sept. 1, 1926, amounting to about 7 per cent on the sizes generally used of the new standard line of lamps and approximately 5 per cent on all types. This is the eighth reduction in Mazda lamp prices since 1920. The last reduction means a saving to the public of approximately \$4,000,000 a year.

Prices of Mazda lamps are now 44 per cent below the 1914 prices which compare with a 65 per cent increase in the average cost of commodities since last year. The reductions in Mazda lamp prices have been made possible primarily by better manufacturing methods, and by standardization and simplification of lamp types.

## BAR HARBOR ESTATE SOLD

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27 (AP).—Thirteenth, an estate of 35 acres, owned by Mrs. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia, has been purchased by William Pierson Hamilton of Santa Barbara, Calif. Mrs. Hamilton has been occupying the estate this summer. The property is situated on top of Scotts Hill, and is one of the most extensively developed on Mt. Desert Island.

## BERRY CANDIDACY TALKED

PRESSMEN'S HOME, TOWN. (AP).—Rumor among delegates at the convention halls of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, connected with the name of Maj. George L. Berry, president of the International Union with the Democratic nomination for President as the candidate for organizing labor in 1928.

## PEAK TRAFFIC HOURS STUDIED TO SOLVE BOSTON'S PROBLEM

Count Kept for Day by Chamber of Commerce in Districts Presenting Most Serious Congestion—9189 Cars Moved Along Tremont Street During Check

To ascertain the number of vehicles turning in and out of Tremont Street for use in the general study being made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce of the traffic problems in this city a traffic count was taken on last Tuesday under direction of the civic bureau of the chamber, the results of which were announced today.

The count was taken along Tremont Street from Boylston Street to School and Beacon during three distinct periods of the day between 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 12 and 2 p. m., and 4 and 5 p. m. The total volume of traffic of that day was smaller than the average traffic on Tremont Street because Tuesdays are recognized as normally light for traffic, according to the chamber.

Figures for the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets showed that 5478 moved along Tremont Street toward Boylston Street between the intersection of Avery and Boylston Street. The number moving in the opposite direction at the same place was 3711. Between Scollay Square and School Street fewer cars moved toward Scollay Square than toward Boylston Street, 3727 moving toward Boylston Street and 2240 toward Scollay Square.

Cambridge Street Adds Share The greater number moving toward Boylston Street is credited by the chamber to the larger volume of traffic coming from the newly widened Cambridge Street. The heaviest left-hand turn was noted from Winter Street to Tremont, moving toward Boylston Street, 1667 cars. Bromfield Street was next, with 1664, and West Street was third, with 1272.

The heaviest right hand was that from Tremont Street toward Boylston to Park Street, with 1468. Tremont Street toward Scollay Square into Temple Place came next, 919. Park Street to Tremont, moving toward Boylston, was third, with 740. The heaviest intersecting street, fed or emptied by Tremont Street alone, proved to be Park Street, with 2494 vehicles moving in and out during the six hours the count was taken. Bromfield Street was next, with 1664; Temple Place third, with 1663.

## A Difficult Intersection

A difficult intersection, however, was found at Beacon and School Streets, where 2966 cars entered School Street, from which 1894 were from Beacon Street and 1272 from Tremont Street, north and south. The right hand turn from Tremont Street totaled 96 cars, while 637 entered Tremont Street from Beacon Street, north and south. The taking of two volume counts on Tremont Street, one between Avery and Boylston Streets and the other between Scollay Square and Beacon Street, provided a check on the count made at the other intersecting streets, according to the chamber.

An error of only 19 in the total number of cars moving toward Boyl-

ston Street and 20 cars in the number moving toward Scollay Square proves that the results of the count were decidedly accurate, says the chamber. The fact that 39 cars all told is accounted for by the chamber by the fact that many cars not recorded during the three distinct two-hour periods when the count was made were parked along Tremont Street or in Hamilton or Bowdoin Plazas, departing during the time when the count was not being made.

## TRACE FIRE LOSS TO CAR PARKING

(Continued from Page 1)

paratus and more efficient traffic direction are helpful, but they do not reach the root of the trouble, which is the unattended car, parked at the curb. This offender can only be eliminated by absolute prohibition effectively enforced.

"Regulations limiting the parking time have no bearing on this aspect of the problem, for it makes no difference to the fireman whether the locked car which he must move, in order to raise a ladder or get at a hydrant, has been standing there three minutes or three hours.

## Form Serious Obstacle

The remedial measures, to be effective from the fire protection standpoint, must not only deal with the streets where heavy traffic is constant but must provide for reasonable access to the side streets and alleys where parking has little influence on the general movement of traffic but does present a very serious obstacle to fire-fighting in near-by buildings.

"The board has not, up to this time, considered any specific method of increasing plans in the business section, to compensate for the influence of parking on the increasing fire losses. The last few years, however, have shown an underwriting loss to the companies; a situation, the continuance of which will make it inevitable that the insurance rates must be raised to overcome it.

"It should be evident that an effective solution of the problem will have the direct effect of keeping down the insurance cost to the individual, as well as to facilitate the transaction of his business."

## Fathers and Sons to Hike Long Trail

Another More Leisurely Junket Outlined for Photographers and Artists

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 27 (Special).—Miss Lula M. Tye, secretary of the Green Mountain Club, is in receipt of a letter from W. J. Olmstead of Boston stating that about 40 fathers and sons from Lynnfield Center, Mass., will hike over a part of the Long Trail in the near future. The letter states that a number of prominent Massachusetts persons will make the trip, traveling by train to Johnson, whence they will strike into the mountains at the Old Home end of the trail.

Another party, consisting of artists and photographers, is arranging to hike the trip, traveling by train to Johnson, whence they will strike into the mountains at the Old Home end of the trail. The party, consisting of artists and photographers, is arranging to hike the trip, traveling by train to Johnson, whence they will strike into the mountains at the Old Home end of the trail.

## HARVARD PRESIDENT SAILS FROM EUROPE

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Mrs. Lowell are among the passengers who left Liverpool yesterday on the Cunard Line steamer Scythia, after a summer sojourn in England and the Continent. The Scythia sailed from Queenstown at noon today and is due in Boston September 3. The vessel's arrival here marks the peak of the returning summer tourist season as well as the first time that the Scythia has made Boston a terminus on the westward passage. Every available cabin aboard the Scythia is occupied according to announcement from the local office of the line.

## WAR SECRETARY IN BOSTON

Dwight F. Davis, secretary of war, arrived in Boston this morning from Washington. He was met at the Back Bay station by Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, first corps area commander, and escorted to the Copley Plaza Hotel for breakfast. Mr. Davis then motored to Camp Devens where he visited the Citizens Military Training Camp and in the afternoon inspected the entire encampment of citizen and regular troops who are being reviewed. During his visit to the camp he was the guest of Brig.-Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum, camp commander. Mr. Davis will leave for Washington late today.

## GRANGE EXHIBITS FOR FAIR

ATHOL, Aug. 27 (Special).—Farmers in this section are gratified with the action of the Athol Fair Association in obtaining the return of Grange exhibits to the fair this year. For several years they have been omitted, and their lack has been marked in the upper exhibition hall. Six Granges will be represented next month: Worcester and Franklin Pomona Grange; Petersham Grange, New Salem Grange, North Orange Grange, Templeton Grange and Fitzwilliam (N. H.) Grange.



# RADIO

## RADIO WAVES ARE DISCUSSED BY DR. DELLINGER

Government Expert Tells of Extensive Tests for Fading Variations

Explorations into the mysteries of radio by the experts at the Bureau of Standards, are valuable for the individual results which they yield. However, these experiments have even far greater significance when the results of different tests are coordinated and the vagaries of radio waves are analyzed in a large perspective. These diversified investigations, often productive of startling results, enables Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards and the Nation's technical radio advisor, to contribute materially to our knowledge of radio waves and the instruments by means of which we are enabled to coax music and speech from the proverbial nothingness of the ether.

Therefore, in a statement furnished this writer, Dr. Dellinger discusses somewhat in detail what he terms the peculiarities of radio waves. Under this general classification, he includes such vagaries as the fading of radio signals, the so-called "dead spots," the rough quality of the received signal at times, and static. "The changes of received wave intensity at various times of day and year are present in a marked degree at the frequencies used for radio broadcasting, 500 to 1500 kilocycles (600 to 200 meters)," declares the head of the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards.

"In addition to these changes," he continues, "there occurs what is called fading, that is, irregular and rapid changes of the received signal, at times becoming so violent that the signal fades away entirely and then comes in again. These fluctuations are among the most baffling features of radio transmission. They occur particularly at night and at distances greater than about 50 miles from the transmitting station. In the daytime signals from radio stations are rarely heard more than about 50 miles and they are, generally speaking, quite steady. At night the waves from the same stations may be received hundreds or even thousands of miles away, and are characterized by fading. The fading is more severe with more rapid and intense fluctuation, at about 100 miles from a transmitting station than at shorter or longer distances. Many peculiarities of this kind, and are being investigated just now, and are throwing considerable light on the explanations of radio wave behavior which will be discussed later.

**Better in Winter**  
"Peculiarities of waves in this frequency band are evidenced by definite dependence upon time of year. Transmission is much better in winter than in summer, for both fading and static are less, while received wave intensity is greater, than in the summer.

"There is frequent mention in the newspapers of the existence of radio 'hot spots,' that is, regions in which reception from particular stations is very difficult or impossible. This is tied in with the fact that radio transmission is better in some directions from a station than others. These differences can usually be explained in terms of topography of the land or presence of particular kinds of obstacles. The waves travel better and are less absorbed over water than over land, and hence tend to follow rivers. They are impeded by mountains which, so to speak, cast a shadow or cause something of a dead spot in the region beyond them. In special cases where a mountain or large cluster of tall steel buildings is near the transmitting set, the shadows may be very marked indeed and may practically off all reception in regions beyond them. The largest cluster of tall buildings in New York creates dead areas in which reception from WEAF is very poor; these areas extend well into Connecticut and Long Island.

"In addition to all of these variations, there has occasionally been noticed a roughening of the quality of received sounds, music, etc., in broadcast programs, due not to the

transmitting or receiving apparatus but actually to something which happens in the wave transmission. This is most likely to occur in regions where the daytime received waves are of weak intensity.

"The main conclusion to be reached from our knowledge of the radio wave vagaries is that their chief source and cause is in the higher regions of the earth's atmosphere. The vagaries are produced by electrical conditions in the atmosphere and these electrical conditions become more pronounced at higher levels in the atmosphere. There is little effect produced on the radio waves in the first 8 or 10 miles above the earth's surface. From there up to about 100 miles, however, conditions occur which determine the radio wave vagaries of which I have been speaking.

"One of the most frequently asked questions is as to the dependence of radio wave vagaries on the weather. Experience and theory both indicate that there is not a great deal of connection between radio phenomena and weather. There is some slight connection, but the principal causes of such discharges, these electrical discharges occur most frequently in the torrid regions of the earth and in storm areas. Accordingly, the static actually comes principally from torrid regions and from storm areas, and is worse in the summer than in the winter.

**Aurora and Lightning**  
"There is no definite relation between radio transmission effects and aurora or magnetic storms. Aurora and magnetic storms usually come together. The northern lights or visible atmospheric discharges known as aurora, usually have no effect on radio reception one way or the other but have in some instances been known to diminish the intensity of received waves and in other cases to increase it. This lack of positive effect on radio reception is all the more interesting in that magnetic storms have a very serious effect on wire telegraphy, frequently paralyzing it entirely. These storms seem to be some effect of sun spots on radio reception, however. Sun spots throw out enormous eruptions of electrons and other electrical particles some of which reach the earth's atmosphere. When the sun spots are particularly intense, radio reception is apt to be disturbed and poor. This has not been conclusively proved but seems to be indicated by such observations as have been made. The sun spot cycle is 11 years, that is, there is a minimum of spots on the sun for a time after which they gradually increase and pass through a maximum and return to a minimum, the whole occupying a cycle of 11 years.

The last sun spot minimum was in 1922 and it would be inferred, therefore, that radio reception was at its best in 1922, should be progressively worse from 1922 to about 1928 and then in succeeding years reception conditions should improve and be at their best again in 1933. It will be interesting to see whether this occurs and whether future observations on sun spots will show a clear correlation with radio reception conditions.

"The first suggestion that conditions very high up in the atmosphere might effect radio transmission was made by Professor A. E. Kennelly and by Oliver Heaviside in 1900. These two scientists both suggested that a great distance in the air, about 80 miles up, the ionization of the atmosphere is so great that above this height the atmosphere would be a very good conductor and that this condition would aid in the travel of radio waves. Little attention was paid to this suggestion for many years. One reason for this was the established proof that distances of radio transmission depended on topography. How could conditions far above the earth's surface have anything particular to do with radio transmission distances since those distances depended directly on conditions at the earth's surface? The true effect of the upper air has come to be known as the facts have been learned about fading and about the 'transmission of higher frequencies.'

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**EADIE'S**  
46 GAINSBORO STREET, BOSTON  
Groceries, Delicatessen, Meat, Fish, Poultry, Bakery, Vegetables  
We Deliver Everywhere  
Call us up—Back Bay 10400 and 5082  
"We appreciate your patronage"

**House of Seven Gables**  
In the beautiful, old-fashioned Garden—Behind the House of Seven Gables—Lunching the Haven.  
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS  
\$1.75 \$1.50 \$2.00  
Home Cooking—Generous Portions  
Foot of Turner St., SALEM, MASS.  
Adding to the Room  
The Kettle Baked House, 1885  
Furnished with  
ANTIQUES FOR SALE

**National Butchers Company**  
One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America  
1426 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge  
1646 Beacon Street (Washington Square), Brookline  
1300 Beacon Street (Dorchester Crossing), BOSTON  
137 Harvard Avenue  
76 Main Street  
ALLSTON LYNN  
SALEM BEVERLY  
256 Essex Street 250 Cabot Street  
7 Market Square, Amesbury  
6 High Street, Danvers

## Radio Trade Show at Indianapolis

By the Associated Press

**RADIO** dealers from all parts of Indiana are expected to attend the convention of radio distributors and jobbers, to be held here in connection with the second annual Indianapolis Radio Exposition, which opens at the State Fair Grounds, Oct. 25.

During the one-day session of the convention the delegates will be addressed on trade topics by men of national prominence in the fields of radio distribution, sales, and manufacture. Delegates from the central states, territory will also be in attendance at the session.

As a feature of the exposition, popular radio announcers and orchestras will be gathered at the exposition building to entertain visitors, and a special radio program will be broadcast from the exposition building to the Indianapolis station, WFBI.

**MUKDEN STATION**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is reported that a radio station costing about \$30,000 will be constructed in Mukden, China, states advice from Vice-Consul A. I. Ward, Mukden, made public by the Department of Commerce. Receiving sets will be taxed 25 cents a month for crystal sets and 50 cents a month for tube sets. This project probably will open up a large field for radio receiving sets, the vice-consul states, as heretofore their use in South Manchuria was prohibited outside of the South Manchurian Railway zone.

**ANOTHER JAPANESE STATION**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Word has been received by the Department of Commerce that work has been begun on a radio station near the city of Kawayoshi, 22 miles from Tokyo, Japan. The station will be larger than the one at Iwatsuki and will be used for commercial purposes.

**Radio Programs**  
Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

**Evening Features**

**FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 28**

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**FWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)**

8:30 to 11 p. m.—Typical Cuban concert.

**CXRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Cory Corner Girls and Boys' Choir. 8:30—Max L. Kruger and his Westerners. 9:30—Concert.

**WFA, Toronto, Ont. (217 Meters)**

7:45 p. m.—Musical selections program.

**WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (335 Meters)**

5:55 p. m.—Market reports. 6:30—Orchestra. 7:30—Baseball results. 8:30—Orchestra. 9:30—Concert.

**WGL, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Onondaga Orchestra. 6:30—Buffalo Theater and WMAK studio program. 7:30—New York Philharmonic Symphony program. 9:30—Dance music.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Frank Farrell and his Green-Village Orchestra. 6:30—Musical program. 9:30—Ben Bernie's Orchestra. 10:30—Rolf's Orchestra.

**W2B, New York City (455 Meters)**

6:05 p. m.—Waldorf Astoria Orchestra. 7:30—Stadium Philharmonic concert. 9:30—Astor Orchestra.

**WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dave Elman, The Crown. 6:55—Ora Lee and Helen Wood. 8:45—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians. 9:30—Orchestra. 10:30—Perla. 11:00—Amado and Henrietta Chevillon. 11:30—Wright and Wright. 11:55—Arrowhead Dance Orchestra.

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## SOUTH AFRICA ADOPTS RIGID CONTROL PLAN

Check on Both Radiocasters and Listeners Is Needed in Johannesburg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The losses of the Johannesburg radio station and the other two stations in the Union of South Africa have become so burdensome, and activities described in South Africa as radio "pirating" so widespread, that a special inspector has just been appointed and other methods devised to enforce more strictly the provisions of the radio law, according to advice of the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner Kilcoin, Johannesburg.

It is estimated locally that there are upward of 20,000 unlicensed sets in the Johannesburg and near-by centers, the report states, and it will be the duty of the new inspector to make a canvass of the territory in an effort to identify and institute legal proceedings against violators.

The radio tariff is \$1.15 a year for subscribers within 50 miles of the central station, \$2.15 a year for subscribers between 50 and 100 miles, 15s. between 100 and 250 miles, and 7s. 6d. if beyond this area.

The new inspector will be empowered to demand licenses of all possessors of radio sets, and refusal to produce a license will constitute an offense. The fine for unlicensed "listeners-in" under the recently revised radio law is heavy, and the Postmaster-General is said to be determined to see that the revenue dues and penalties from these people are collected.

The greatest number of unlicensed sets are said to be within the 50-mile radius, and it is within this area that operation will first be centered. The deficit of the local station last year totaled \$4,000, and it is believed in Johannesburg that by rounding up those now making illegal use of the service, losses can be materially cut down, if not entirely wiped out.

**WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Baltusor Orchestra. 7:30—Concert program. 9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. 10:30—Casino Orchestra. 11:30—Berkeley Concert Orchestra. 12:30—Special feature. 1:30—Montgomery Society Orchestra. 10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

**WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)**

5:30 p. m.—News and baseball scores. 5:45—Orchestra. 6:30—Ambassador dinner music. 7:30—Shelburne dinner music. 8:30—Orchestra. 9:30—Concert. 10:30—Emmett Welch's Minstrels. 11:30—George Olsen Dance Orchestra. 12:30—Wendy's Novelty Dance Orchestra. 10:15—Wheeler Wadsworth Dance Orchestra.

**WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (268 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Sports corner. 7:15—Recital. 7:30—Orchestra. 8:30—Shelburne Orchestra. 9:30—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 10:30—Emmett Welch's Minstrels. 11:30—George Olsen Dance Orchestra. 12:30—Wendy's Novelty Dance Orchestra. 10:15—Wheeler Wadsworth Dance Orchestra.

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10:45—Hour of Music. 11:00—Organ recital by Otto F. Beck.

**WCAB, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)**

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra. Charles Marsh, director. 6:30—Baseball scores. 7:30—Concert by orchestra. 8:30—Dinner concert.

**KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (406 Meters)**

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:15—Baseball scores. 7:30—Concert by employees' band. 9:30—Time signals and forecast.

**WTAM, Cleveland, O. (359 Meters)**

6:15 p. m.—Baseball scores. Cleveland orchestra. 7:30—Studio program. 9:30—Hollenden orchestra. 9:30—Vaudeville program. 10:30—Studio program.

**WJY, Detroit, Mich. (333 Meters)**

4 p. m.—Baseball game. 7:30—Concert program.

**WIX, Detroit, Mich. (417 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by Goldkette ensemble. 8—Band concert.

**WJB, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra. 8—Concert program. 11:30—"The Merry







## Flower Painting on Furniture

A pretty idea for a young girl's bedroom was a dressing chest and a chest of drawers painted green, each drawer outlined with a border of single white daisies and a green leaf placed alternately. Even the handles had a cluster of white daisies painted on them. This treat-

**Flowers on Pottery**

The idea of applying a gift for flower painting to useful things for the house has also been carried out in quite a different way by Ethel, Lady Turing. She related her experience of how on moving into a new home she was giving a housewarming and bought some cheap continental pottery to cheer up the place. It was so much admired that she decided to make some of her own. So she had some simple jars suitable for flowers thrown by a potter and then painted them with delphiniums done by hand.

in her garden. Then she tried nasturtiums with equal success. True-  
effort is most pleasing and when the  
jars have been seen at exhibitions  
they have been bought up eagerly.

As Lady Turing has made many  
garden studies, it is to be hoped that  
she will further develop this indi-  
vidual pottery painting, using many  
other kinds of flowers.

---

## Canned Fruit

Written for *The Christian Science Monitor*

On a day when Winter walks somberly  
Through the street,  
His gray cloak brushing the walls  
and windows,  
I go down into the cellar with lighted  
candle  
To choose a can of preserves for the  
evening meal—  
And suddenly I am in the midst of  
summer.

Strawberry, raspberry, plum and  
peach,  
Blackberry, gooseberry, blueberry,

quince,  
 Crabapple, rhubarb and the pale  
 cold of citron.  
 Catch the candle flame in their dark  
 and sugary depths;  
 Throwing back sunlight and bird  
 song and bee song.  
 The iridescent flicker of insect wings,  
 Red moths, ring long in the meadows,  
 Old gardens, old orchards, old farms,  
 And the tinkle of bells from the  
 upland.  
 As I pick out a sealer of raspberries  
 And blow off the dust  
 I can see the tall canes dripping  
 scarlet drops  
 Through the green leaf shadows,  
 And a scent of muskrose, mignonette  
 and marigold  
 Seems to pervade the cellar.  
 Summer sings softly in the canned  
 fruit

Throughout the coldest days of winter.

Lloyd Roberts.

**Don't Wash  
Your Windows**

Clean them with the

**"Magic Brush"**

Clean the outside from the inside by  
reaching, not sitting or standing outside.

Send \$1.25 (not postage stamps) to  
C. O. D. order to **MAGIC BRUSH, Inc.**

1931 Broadway, NEW YORK  
Money refunded if not satisfactory

## Bring Out the High Lights of Your Hair!

Use Aureola Shampoo—a marvelous new wash for the hair! Not a soap. Contains no caustic or oils. Cannot leave hair greasy, streaked or sticky. Dissolves dirt and scalp oils, leaves hair soft and scalp perfectly clean. Rinses easily. Dries quickly. Makes hair silky, smooth, fluffy, gleaming—brings out the high lights! A trial proves the High Lights! Send 25 cents today for a generous package—contains four or more shampoos—and we will include 1 regular 16 oz. jar of cream.

**RIGHT HAIR PRODUCTS**

Dept. C, 1235 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Extra Fancy Hand Selected

**OREGON FRANQUETTE**  
**WALNUTS**

5-pound gunny sack \$2.25 at store  
10-pound gunny sack \$4.25 at store

*Mail Orders Filled*

**SEALY-DRESSER COMPANY**  
*"Good Things to Eat"*  
129 Third St., Portland, Ore.  
Broadway 6201

## Gives new flavor to/ summer desserts!

family tonight with the following  
Nuyens-flavored dessert.

## Banana Whip

a la Cafe de Paris

One envelope of gelatine mixed with  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of cold water and 2 cups of hot  
milk. Add 3 bananas which have been  
mashed and the juice of 1 lemon,  $\frac{1}{4}$   
cup sugar and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of Nuyens  
Grenadine. Beat until the mixture be-  
gins to stiffen, pour into cold, wet  
mold or glasses. Garnish with a dollop  
of whipped cream flavoured with 2 table-  
spoons Nuyens' Grenadine.

**NUYENS**  
IMPORTED  
**GRENADINE**  
B. B. DORF & CO.  
247 Park Avenue, New York  
Insist Upon NUYENS—Your Grocer Sells It







## BULGARS LOOK TO LEAGUE TO EASE REFUGEE PROBLEM

Expected to Extend a Firm and Guiding Hand in Macedonia, Says Dr. Panaretoff, to Bring About a Welding of Races

Bulgaria today looks to the League of Nations to take a firm and guiding hand in coping with the pressing problem of the minorities in Macedonia, and on the basis of such co-operation may rest the political and economic renaissance of the country.

This view is advanced by Dr. Stephen Panaretoff, former Bulgarian Minister to the United States and recent speaker at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, who emphasized in an interview while in Boston, that a more liberal treatment of Bulgaria's nationals on the part of Serbia would react to the advantage of both.

"If Serbia wishes to demand that all its residents speak the Serbian tongue, it would be well to allow the Bulgarians within the country to study their own language in the Serbian schools and in the very process they will assimilate a fuller knowledge and appreciation of the Nation's speech and culture than by force," he said.

Think the Issue Straddled  
Dr. Panaretoff expressed the opinion that the League of Nations has straddled the issue of the minorities in the Balkans and that this attitude has militated against a stability and continuity of policy which might otherwise be obtained. It is likewise contended that the more active influence of the League in this quarter would aid substantially in checking prevalent banditry and revolutionary uprisings.

In line with measures urged by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State in his recent Plattsburg address on disarmament, Dr. Panaretoff upholds the theory of regional agreements, and feels that again in this field the more careful supervision of the League would reduce the probability of menacing alliances.

With respect to Bulgaria's economic status, Dr. Panaretoff sees an appreciable improvement notwithstanding the extenuating circumstances of the host of Greek refugees within the borders and the war reparations, which he says offer the most formidable obstacle which the country must mount to reach sound prosperity. While taking a just pride in the fact that Bulgaria has, in exemplary fashion, met all of its war-induced obligations, Dr. Panaretoff urged an easing of the reparations payments on the part of the creditor nations.

Hopes for Refugee Asset  
It is hoped eventually to transform the refugee liability into an economic asset through the distribution of state-owned farm parcels which, by gradual cultivation, will weld the homeless refugees into a self-supporting and producing section of the peasantry. Although many of the agricultural methods are still largely primitive, the state agricultural banks are now providing means for the introduction of more modern practices.

Another helpful factor in Bulgaria's climb to economic rehabilitation is, Dr. Panaretoff explained, plans now in progress for the negotiation of a series of commercial treaties with the countries of Europe. He looks to the exportation of agricultural products which are expected to be forthcoming in still larger volume in the future as a likely source of increasingly better business through trade agreements.

Denies Change in Sentiment  
It is claimed by advocates of the repeal referendum that southern California, which was largely responsible for passage of the Wright Act a number of years ago, is at

which will equalize tariffs and open new markets.  
Work of American schools in Bulgaria won the particular commendation of the former Minister. He said that their influence has been distinctly for the good of the country and expressed the desire that steps would be taken to widen the field of their activity.

## WRIGHT DRY LAW CAMPAIGN OPENS

Defense of Anti-Bootlegging Measure Calls Opponents' Pleas "Specious"

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—Dry organizations throughout southern California are preparing to conduct a vigorous campaign against repeal of the Wright Anti-Bootlegging Act, which will be brought before the voters in a referendum on the November election.

Working under the slogans "Get your liberty back," and "Vote for light wines and beer," paid workers of the Wright Act Repeal Association have obtained the necessary 75,000 signatures to place the repeal referendum on the November ballot as proposition number nine.

Officials of the California Anti-Saloon League and co-operating dry organizations, however, have pointed out the fallacies of these appeals, declaring that repeal of the Wright Act can in no way alter the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment through the Volstead Law in California.

The Wright Act was adopted by the California Legislature in the spring of 1921 after a vigorous campaign by the dry forces opposing three distinct efforts by the wets to overcome it. The law placed California definitely in the column of dry states and enabled the State to put its police power behind the enforcement of the federal constitution. The act was passed at the time of its passage, "simply as an act of loyalty to the United States Government."

"Liberty" Issue Minimized  
The only effect of a repeal of the Wright Act would be to withdraw state forces from co-operating in prohibition enforcement to some extent," Mrs. John C. Urquhart, chairman of the Woman's Law Enforcement Committee of Southern California, explained. "Repeal could in no way bring back the so-called 'liberty' which the wets lament, nor could it have the slightest effect upon the sale of any alcoholic beverage at present banned under the Volstead Law."

"This offer to repeal the state prohibition statute in California is a part of the nation-wide effort of the organized wets to discredit prohibition, and to make it appear that there is a concerted opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment on the part of a large portion of our citizenry. We believe that a careful explanation of the exact situation in southern California will insure solid opposition to this repeal movement, and we are planning an extensive educational campaign to help bring about such a result."

It is claimed by advocates of the repeal referendum that southern California, which was largely responsible for passage of the Wright Act a number of years ago, is at

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FREDERICK P. ROSS  
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

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15 Minutes From Park Street

A quiet, homelike family hotel where a one, two or three-room furnished or unfurnished suite may be had with hotel service of the higher order, for the most reasonable rates. American plan dining room where only the best of food is served.

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Obligations of a Hotel

At The Vendome the importance of your comfort must be paramount—that is why our policy is "Service with a Smile."

A delightful cool location away from the noise. Large airy rooms, and a cuisine appealing to particular people.

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HARRY C. DEMETER

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People who travel read the Monitor

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KENMORE SQUARE

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Quietly dignified with the little refinement which appeals most to the leading theatres (Colonial, Shubert, Wilbur, etc.), Shops and Clubs.

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Admirably situated half way between North and South Streets and ideal as Headquarters. Incidentally, Young's is unsurpassed for New England cooking.

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All outside rooms with private bath.

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Resident hotel for transient and permanent guests.

European plan. Located near Christian Science church, Harvard College, Technology, and Metropolitan Park. System. For booklets and terms, apply to

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The House of Comfort

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AT THE SAVOY one will find clean and comfortable rooms; a constant spirit of friendly service; an atmosphere that is quiet and refined and very moderate and reasonable prices.

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Double, \$2.50 per day and up  
Telephone in every room.  
GEORGE E. CLARK, Manager

**Lincolnshire Hotel**  
"At the foot of Beacon Hill"

A RECENT NOTABLE ADDITION TO BOSTON'S HOTELS

20 Charles Street & River Street

Delightfully located, adjacent to all essential centers, shops, theaters, clubs, Public Garden, Common and Charles River Esplanade. A new hotel, homelike and distinctive, favored by women traveling without escort. Restaurant of the highest standards with service à la carte and table d'hôte. Rates are moderate.

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From \$14 Weekly

Write for folder showing map about a block from the Christian Science church  
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Beacon Street  
Next to State House  
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High class Residential and Transient Hotel  
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Special arrangements may be made for furnished and unfurnished suites for the Winter Months at very attractive rates. Only a step from the Subway.

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**When Touring White Mountains STOP AT Philbarnes Inn**  
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First-class accommodations. Best of food. Meals at any hour. Rates Moderate. MISS PAUL BARNES.

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100 Airy Rooms, 60 with Bath  
30 Open Fireplaces Rates Moderate  
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**Eagle Hotel**  
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Situated near the water. Broad piazzas overlooking the ocean. Excellent bathing; near golf course. Five minutes ride to distinctive shops; unexcelled food and service. Special rates for June.

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Overlooking Plymouth Rock and bay. Bath or running water in every room. Open year round. CLARK & RAMPSON.

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The Most Beautiful Lake in the Berkshires  
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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Dunedin, Fla.

**Dunedin**  
Overlooking Clearwater Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

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**Hotel Dudley**  
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100 Rooms with Bath—\$5 without Bath  
Rates reasonable

**The Colonial Arms Hotel**  
WHITMAN BROS., Managers  
BURLINGTON & HERRINGMAN AVENUES  
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Opening Jan. 1, 1927, of our new apartment "Hotel Jamaica"

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Only 18 miles from Boston. 150 rooms. Fireproof construction. Garage. Special table d'hôte Luncheons and Dinners.

DINNER DANCING SATURDAY EVENINGS  
No cover charge  
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Appeals to the discriminating. Rooms with bath for particular people.  
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Music and Dancing

**Toy Town Tavern**  
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18-HOLE GOLF COURSE  
MOTHER COSE DINING ROOM  
Make Your Fall Reservations Now

**THE ARKAVEN**  
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A delightful place to live, week-end or dine both Winter and Summer. Only 30 minutes from Boston. Very attractive rates started September 1. Write for booklet and current menu. Make Winter Reservations Now.

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**Templeton Inn**  
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125 rooms single or en suite. 75 with private bath. Excellent cuisine. Outdoor sports. Tourists accommodated. Music and dancing. Write for booklet.

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**COURTESY HOSPITALITY SERVICE**

Famous for Food—That Is Good  
JOHN McFARLANE HOWIN  
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The management of this hotel stands unreservedly for upholding the Constitution of the United States.

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when we have the beautiful golden days, the brisk cool nights, the gorgeous autumn foliage.

**BALD MOUNTAIN HOUSE**  
3rd Floor of the Pullman Chain  
P. O., Old Forge, New York

**BALD MOUNTAIN HOUSE**  
3rd Floor of the Pullman Chain  
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ITS guests are people of discriminating taste, accustomed to the niceties of life in a quality environment.

250 rooms—all outside. Special breakfast. Superior cuisine.

European plan. Rates from \$2.00 per day

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100 Rooms with Bath—\$5 without Bath  
Rates reasonable

**Hotel "VIRGINIA" Patrick and Henry**  
ROANOKE, VA.

ROBERT B. BETER, Pres.  
A. B. MOORE, Asst. Mgr.  
300 Rooms. 200 Baths. Rates, \$2.00 per day and up. Unexcelled service.

## In the Lighter Vein

**THE EXCEPTION**  
The teacher had been lecturing the class on the general topic that, given the same opportunities, etc., anyone could do a certain job as well as another. At the conclusion of her talk she asked: "Is there anyone who still thinks he will always be able to do something better than anyone else?"

"Yes," replied little Willie, "I do."

"What?" asked the teacher with a show of disappointment. "Read my own writing."

**WISE CHOICE**  
"I see where Muriel has chosen to become engaged to the automobile manufacturer rather than to the foreign car."

"Yes," she said she preferred a business plant to a family tree."

**NATURAL RESULT**  
"This is the third morning you've been late!" admonished the office manager.

"I'm sorry," replied the boy, "but I've been trying so hard to keep from watching the clock while at work that now I don't even do it at home."

**ANOTHER VERSION**  
"All is not gold that tinklers." —Life.

**HARDER WORK**  
Johnny had been watching the big dredging machine at work scooping up mud from the bed of

the river. Finally he called to one of the men and said:

"You men up here have better jobs, but those men down below who fill up the buckets ought to get better wages."

**So Did We**  
A writer says that we shall soon see the last of the expensive golf ball. We saw the last of three only the other day.—Humorist.

**IMPORTANT POST**  
A laughing competition was held at a Hampton Wick garden fête. We understand that an enterprising revue producer has made the winner an offer to play lead in the audience of his new show.—London Opinion.

**BELIEVED IN SIGNS**  
FARMER: "Hi, there! What are you doing up in my cherry tree?"  
YOUNGSTER: "There's a notice down there to keep off the grass."—Boston Transcript.

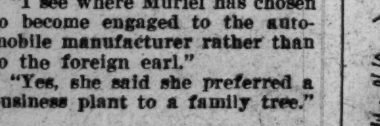
**Tactful Boat-Owner** (to novice):  
"Sorry I can't let you have the skiff, sir, 'cos it's broke; but this here's more the sort 'o boat for a gent like you—something you can use them muscles o' yours on."

**CANNED SALES TALK**  
Salesman: "What do you do with such an enormous crop of peaches?"  
FARMER: "We eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can."

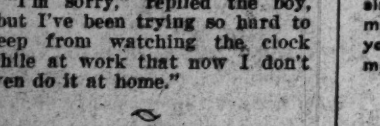
**Salesman:** "That's what we do in our line. We sell an order when we can, and when we can't we cancel it."—How to Sell.



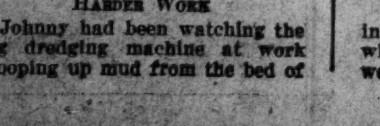
The Kiddie Kar Valies: Very much appreciated in traveling, where a few seconds count.



—Judge



—Life.



—How to Sell.



# HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

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## Iroquois Hotel

NEW YORK CITY, 44th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Special rates made July 1st to Oct. 1st  
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Two rooms and bath  
for two people with  
breakfast and dinner  
from \$5 to \$6 per day  
per person. European  
plan from \$3 to \$4 per  
day per person.

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entrance to Fenway  
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Pres. and Treas.  
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Rooms with Two Beds and Baths.....\$4.00 and \$7.00  
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....For two \$8.00; for three \$10.00

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and sleeps in peace and quiet-  
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Attractive Rates

Two and three-room suites with  
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Formerly of St. Regis

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single rooms with private  
bath, \$3 per day. Ameri-  
can plan resumed  
October 1st.

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Virginia Avenue

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Moderate-priced family hotel.  
All modern conveniences.  
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250 Rooms—Half With Baths  
Two concerts daily.  
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and Prompt Service. European Plan.

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Rates: \$1.50 Per Day and Up

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DINING ROOM and ENGLISH GRILL  
Near Christian Science Church  
STEPHEN JONES  
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...Refined  
Your type of  
Hotel Home



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looking Lake Michigan, in a neighborhood of fine homes, with Churches  
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For a stay of a day... or a home for the year...  
Hotel Sovereign offers more than any other hotel

## Hotel Sovereign

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LAKE PARK AVENUE NEAR 50TH STREET

Those who read The Christian Science Monitor will like The Bryson.  
A record has been made by this hotel in attracting guests of discrimination  
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THE BRYSON offers the UTMOST in HOTEL VALUE; unusual serv-  
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All of these at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.  
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Central express trains. Surface cars and buses near by. A limited  
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Two blocks from a Christian Science church Phone Oakland 3320



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Surf St. at Pine Grove Ave.

A fine residential hotel... with  
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... and the added advantage of  
a private dining room and kitchen  
in each apartment. Surf accom-  
modations offer very comfort with  
the atmosphere of a refined home.

Overlooking Lincoln Park, 15 minutes  
from the city-center. A Christian  
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SINGLE ROOMS FOR TRANSIENTS  
LEWIS S. THOMAS, Manager

## Hotel Pearson

190 E. Pearson St.

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DISTINCTIVE residential and  
transient hotel. Five minutes  
north of the loop, in a neighbor-  
hood of quiet refinement. All  
rooms with private bath.

Rates \$3.50 per day up

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One Block West Michigan Blvd.

European. Fireproof. One of Chicago's  
most comfortable resident and transient  
hotels. Ten minutes' walk to shops and  
theaters.

Room and bath, \$2.00 per day

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On the New South Shore Drive

One block from the I. C.

CHICAGO

EXCELLENT TABLE  
Spacious rooms facing the lake.  
Two blocks from a Christian Science church

3920 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago

Tel. Atlantic 1005

## MICHIGAN

## T. J. Muller

Detroit's Famous Hotel

Owned and operated by those  
who appreciate readers of The  
Christian Science Monitor for  
years. Right downtown, with  
Grand Circus Park for a front  
yard, close to shops, attractions,  
and riding room. 300 rooms  
with bath, \$2.50 a day and up.

146 Washington St.

Near Twelfth  
Portland, Oregon

PALACE HOTEL

M. M. Kratz, Prop.

Central. Absolutely fireproof.

Restaurant next door.

Rate, \$1.00 per day and up. With  
bath, \$2.00 and up.

146 Washington St.

Near Twelfth  
Portland, Oregon

HOTEL PORTLAND

PORTLAND OREGON

KAMP KHAKI

FURNISHED SUMMER COTTAGES

FOR RENT

ON LAKE MANITOWISH, WIS.

An Exclusive Summer Colony. One and  
one-half miles shore line. 100 acres  
woodland—in heart of Northwoods

HARMONIOUS SURROUNDINGS

GORDON DYMOND SMITH

Manitowish, Wisconsin

## OREGON

## Multnomah Hotel

Men in

PORTLAND, OREGON.

make the

"YOUR WESTERN HOME"

PALACE HOTEL

M. M. Kratz, Prop.

Central. Absolutely fireproof.

Restaurant next door.

Rate, \$1.00 per day and up. With  
bath, \$2.00 and up.

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An Exclusive Summer Colony. One and  
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woodland—in heart of Northwoods

HARMONIOUS SURROUNDINGS

GORDON DYMOND SMITH

Manitowish, Wisconsin

## INDIANA

## "Spink Arms"

Apartment and Transient Hotel

Centrally located

W. A. HOLT, Proprietor.

410 North Meridian Street

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## TEXAS

## The WARWICK

Houston, Texas

"The South's  
Finest Apartment Hotel"Rooms, suites, apartments, facing  
beautiful Hermann Park with its Muni-  
cipal Golf Course. Transient rates \$3.00  
per day and up.

## CALIFORNIA

## New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan.

50 rooms.....\$1.50 Double \$2.00  
100 rooms.....\$2.00 Double \$2.50-\$3.00  
300 rooms with pri-  
vate toilet.....\$2.50-\$3.50 \$3.00-\$4.00  
600 rooms with pri-  
vate bath.....\$3.00-\$5.00 \$3.50-\$7.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on  
the Pacific Coast"

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

## Hotel STILLWELL

Between 8th &amp; 9th on Grand

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

300 ROOMS

All with Private Bath

Garage in Connection

Boated in the center of

business and amusement

activities—yet away from

the noise and clamor of

heavy traffic.

\$2.00 PER DAY

Weekly &amp; Monthly Rates on Application

Write for Circular

## LOS ANGELES MITCHELL HOTEL (New)

1072 West 6th St.

Quiet—Refined—Walking Distance

All rooms with Private Bath or

Shower GARAGE

\$2 per day \$9 per week up

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

## Hotel Cecil

Fireproof. Every Room with Bath

Central Location

Single \$1.50, \$2.50; Double \$2.50, \$3.50

WHITTEN &amp; DIX, Proprietors

## SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

## The SAN DIEGO HOTEL

On Broadway

We try to meet your every requirement.

Rates \$1.00 to \$4.00 per day.

## COLORADO

## The Albany Hotel

of DENVER

A popular Hotel, made so

by the unique character of

service rendered to its guests.

SEE AMERICA FIRST

Management

Frank R. Dutton

Martin E. Rowley

## HOTEL

## Cosmopolitan

DENVER, COLORADO

460 Rooms with Bath

Opened June 5, 1926

"The largest and finest hotel in  
the State of Colorado"

C. F. CARROLL, General Manager

The "Metropole" is now an annex  
to the Cosmopolitan

HOTEL

## Hotel WELLINGTON

"Denver's Most Exclusive Family Hotel"

Opposite State Capitol 1450 Grant Street

American or European Plan

Rates by the Day, Week or Month

DENVER, COLORADO

You Will Enjoy

The Shirley Savoy

Denver's Largest and Best Equipped

Hotel. Reasonable Rates.

Coffee Shop and Café

Write for information.

BROADWAY AT 17TH

## HALL HOTEL

"Denver's Most Economical  
Good Hotel"

Special Care of Reservations

J. W. RUSSELL, Lessee and Mgr.

Curtis at 13th Denver, Colo.

## Brook Forest Inn

A SWISS CHALET

23 miles from Denver

EDWIN F. WELLS, Owner

BROOK FOREST, Colorado

Elevation 8000 ft. Good riding horses.

## MINNESOTA

## AN IDEAL PLACE TO STAY

which offers all the cozy comforts of

home, together with an air of refine-  
ment. Away from the noisy city, yet  
within five minutes' walk to all prin-  
cipal stores, restaurants and theatres.

ABBEY TAVERN

9 South 12th Street - MINNEAPOLIS

(Between Nicollet &amp; Marquette)

Rates \$1.00 to \$1.75

Special Rates by Week or Month

## MOTOR TOURS

## VACATION MOTOR TOURS

Berkshire

De Luxe Parlor

Observation Coaches

TWO-DAY TOUR—Mohawk Trail, Storm

King Highway, New York City. \$22.00.

THREE-DAY TOUR, WHITE MOUN-

TAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, ADIRON-

DAKES, MONTREAL, WHITE MOUN-

TAINS. Leaves Boston Saturdays 8:30 A.M.

Tuesdays and Fridays at 9:00 A. M.

Tours Every Day to NEW YORK CITY, ALBANY and PORTLAND, ME.

GRAY LINE MOTOR TOURS

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL, BOSTON. Telephone Back Bay 4480

## SIGHT SEEING

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MOTOR TOURS

OPERATING DE LUXE SERVICE IN

Washington Los Angeles Spokane

Abney Park San Francisco Seattle

Boston Salt Lake City Vancouver, B.C.

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Chicago New Orleans Banff, Alberta

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Chattanooga Portland, Ore. St. Louis, Mo.

Folders of above cities free

Address, THE GRAY LINE

Dept. J, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK \$7.50

ROUND TRIP, \$13.50

Leaving COPLEY SQ. HOTEL daily and

Sundays at 9 A. M., arriving at WOOD-

STOCK HOTEL, 43d St., near Times

Square, New York City, at 8 P. M.

Tickets for sale at Copley Square Hotel.

Phone Kenmore 6500

## SEVEN-DAY TOUR

The Adirondacks, Montreal and Quebec

Vacation Circle Tour, the Sequoianennial.

Our Map and Guide to Boston outlines all

of our tours. At our Office or mailed free.

Three and four-day tours to the White

Mountains

ROYAL BLUE LINE CO.

Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Mass.

Phone Kenmore 4680-4681-4682

## TRAVEL



NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like Abilene, Abilene, Abilene, etc.

Good Earnings Reports of Carriers a Favorable Market Factor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Stock prices displayed a strong tone at the opening of today's market, with active buying operations resumed in the rails and standard industrials.

Irregular Fluctuations

Pool operations were aggressively conducted in a number of specialties, Howe Sound and Brunswick-Balke-Coller advanced to new 1926 price highs.

Bond Prices Firm

Bond prices displayed a firm undertone in today's market with slightly better demand noted for most issues. The higher level of money rates and the heavy volume of new offerings

Dividends

Texas Gulf Sulphur declared a quarterly dividend of \$3, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Chicago Rapid Transit Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents each on the 7.5 per cent prior preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Shawinigan Water & Power declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Brooklyn Union Gas declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

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BOSTON STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like Abilene, Abilene, Abilene, etc.

DEBIT REPORTED BY NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN MILLS

For the six months to June 30, 1926, New England Southern Mills report a net profit after charges of \$340,536, which compares with a profit of \$308,383 in the corresponding period a year ago.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD July gross, \$1,399,417; net income, \$1,394,477.

BOSTON CURB

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like Abilene, Abilene, Abilene, etc.

EXPECT BIG THIRD QUARTER FOR HOWE SOUND CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The third quarter earnings of Howe Sound Company promise to be the largest for any quarter in the company's history, and should be at the rate of more than \$400,000.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

July operating earnings of Baltimore & Ohio for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

July gross earnings of Seaboard Air Line for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN

July operating earnings of Norfolk Southern for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

July operating earnings of Buffalo & Susquehanna for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS

July operating earnings of Missouri-Kansas-Texas for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

July operating earnings of Pittsburgh & West Virginia for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

WESTERN MARYLAND

July operating earnings of Western Maryland for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

LEHIGH VALLEY

July operating earnings of Lehigh Valley for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

July operating earnings of Lehigh Valley for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

NEW YORK CURB RUBBER LOSSES

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like Abilene, Abilene, Abilene, etc.

PAPER PROFITS

Drop in Crude Prices Will Mean Heavy Inventory Charge-Offs

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

United States Rubber has chosen to make its crude rubber and finished inventory adjustment at the end of the year instead of June 30 and for that reason the income account for the first six months does not portray the havoc caused by the slump in crude rubber from \$1.51 to the present level above 40 cents.

Narrow Profit Margin

The manner of treatment of this item was explained in the following in the 1925 annual statement:

Inventory Increases

The result was that operating profits were \$703,833, or \$1.40 a share, as compared with \$600,000 in 1925.

STANDARD OILS

July operating earnings of Standard Oils for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

July operating earnings of Miscellaneous Oils for the third quarter are reported to be \$1,215,732, or \$1.40 a share.

IMPROVEMENTS ON SEABOARD AIR LINE

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 27—Thomas W. Luckett, district passenger agent of Seaboard Air Line, told the Rotary Club today that the first time the company in the South as follows:

BOSTON BUSINESS SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Bradstreet's summary of local trade conditions for the current week says that the business is generally better than in the first six months of the year.

RECORD COAL LOADINGS

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 27—The coal loading of Hampton Roads dumped 2,750 tons of coal in July, setting a new record for volume of coal, and giving each of the three terminals new high marks for lumping.

ATLANTIC EARNINGS GAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Atlantic Coast Line reported almost doubled net operating income for the first six months of 1926, as compared with \$3,446,943, or \$1.40 a share, for the same period last year.

MINNESOTA STEEL COMPANY

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27—The Minnesota Steel Company reported a net operating income for the first six months of 1926, as compared with \$3,446,943, or \$1.40 a share, for the same period last year.

ONTARIO'S GOLD OUTPUT

TORONTO, Aug. 27—The mine of Ontario in July produced \$2,348,023 in gold worth 235,075 tons of ore, compared with \$1,975,000 in the corresponding period a year ago.







## Johnston and King Win Doubles Match

**Newport Invitation Tennis  
Tournament**

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27 (AP)—Indicating a complete recovery to form,

day's play in Newport's invitation tennis tournament, pairing with Dr. J. H. Johnson, Jr. to defeat Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr. of Waban, Mass. 6-4.

Johnston dominated the rallies with his terrific forehand clouts and his sharp drop shot. Johnson Jr. was unable to advance the winning team to the quarterfinals.

In the quarterfinal match of the quarterfinals yesterday brought Brian L. C. Norton through a straight-set victory 6-4, 6-3, 6-1. Davies of California, 6-4.

The Pacific Coast player, who understood the game, was defeated 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Wednesday, found the former South Africa star's drives racing through his court with such terrific speed and such accurate direction that he was unable to bring off any of the brilliant recoveries which had characterized his play.

One doubles match was played yesterday. W. T. Tilden 24, and Alfred Jones 24, defeated Cranstom N. Hol-

Mah and Lionel E. Ogden, Leland Stanford University, 4-5, 6-5, 6-4.  
 The summary:  
**NEWPORT INVITATION TENNIS**  
**SINGLES—Fifth Round**  
 Brian C. Norton, Los Angeles, defeated James M. Davies, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-3.  
 Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, won from William M. Johnston, San Francisco, by 6-4, 6-3.  
**DOUBLES—Third Round**  
 William T. Haden 2d, Philadelphia, and Alfred C. Norton, Los Angeles, defeated Creston C. Holman and Lionel E. Ogden, Leland Stanford University, 6-4, 6-3.  
 William M. Johnston, San Francisco, and Creston C. Holman, Stanford, defeated Malcolm T. Ellis and Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, 6-3, 4-6, 6-5.  
**CECIL WALKER WINS**  
**THE FIVE-MILE-RACE**  
**AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL BICYCLE TITLE STANDING**  
 C. W. Willard, Spencer ..... 23

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Arthur Spencer      | 27 |
| Col. Walter Spencer | 27 |
| Fred Spencer        | 26 |
| Harris Hordery      | 26 |
| Col. Walter Spencer | 12 |
| George Dempsey      | 12 |
| Orlando Spencer     | 12 |
| Reginald McNamara   | 10 |
| Alta McCreath       | 10 |
| William Keller      | 10 |
| Anthony Beckman     | 10 |
| William Spencer     | 10 |
| Alfred Grenda       | 1  |
| Peter Van Kempen    | 1  |

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27 (Special).—Giving a fine exhibition of riding, Col. Walter Spencer, of New York, champion of the United States, won the five-mile professional race at the New York State Fair, Newark, N. J., 31-1-5. Fred Spencer finished in second place with William Spencer third. Col. Walter Spencer, who has ridden into a tie for second place in the championship standing with Arthur Spencer, of New York, was the only rider. Fred Spencer is first with 33 points to his credit.

Charles Raffa of the North Hudson Wheelmen won the one-mile amateur

| WESTERN LEAGUE. |     |      |       |
|-----------------|-----|------|-------|
|                 | Won | Lost | P. C. |
| Des Moines      | 77  | 56   | .579  |
| Oesothoma City  | 79  | 58   | .580  |
| Tulsa           | 76  | 61   | .555  |
| Lincoln         | 71  | 64   | .524  |
| St. Joseph      | 71  | 67   | .511  |
| Omaha           | 69  | 69   | .489  |
| Wichita         | 55  | 80   | .407  |
| Wichita         | 48  | 88   | .353  |

| RESULTS THURSDAY      |     |              |            |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------|------------|
|                       | Won | Lost         | P. C.      |
| Oklahoma City         | 10  | 5            | .667       |
| St. Joseph            | 8   | Des Moines 6 |            |
| Wichita 5, Lincoln 10 |     |              |            |
| Denver 3, Omaha 9     |     |              | (innings). |

| AMERICAN ASSOCIATION |     |      |       |
|----------------------|-----|------|-------|
|                      | Won | Lost | P. C. |
| Milwaukee            | 84  | 48   | .636  |
| Leavenworth          | 80  | 50   | .615  |
| Indianapolis         | 78  | 55   | .586  |
| Toledo               | 65  | 62   | .512  |
| Chicago              | 68  | 87   | .442  |
| St. Paul             | 62  | 69   | .473  |
| St. Louis            | 57  | 72   | .442  |
| Columbus             | 30  | 98   | .234  |

RESULTS THURSDAY  
Louisville 3, Minneapolis 1.  
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 4.  
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 4.

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**RESTAURANTS**

---

**HARTFORD, CONN.**

**HUB RESTAURANT**  
"The Tourists' Ideal Dining Place"  
Club Luncheon and Dinner 50c & \$1  
Music by "Hub Trio"  
Broadcast Thru WTIC

738 Main Street Open Sundays

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**NEW YORK**

**LUNCHEON**  
For Business Men and Women  
Specialty  
Toasted Sandwiches

**Coffee Shop**  
111 Pearl St., off Hanover Square

110 FINEST, 42 N. E. 83rd Street

**BUCK INN** (Madison Ave.)  
Neurotrophion Museum of Art  
Lunch 50c-65c. Dinner \$1-\$1.50  
Sp! Plate 75c-\$1.00  
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 3:00 P. M.

**The ALOHA** 28 West 46th St.  
Bryant 8225  
Lunch 50c and 65c cents. Special  
Dinner 75c to \$1.00. Sunday Dinner 75c to \$1.00.  
P. M. STRICTLY HOME COOKING.

**DIXIE KITCHEN**  
CAFETERIA  
LUNCHES  
**DINNER**  
Real Food Cooking  
Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.  
NOW at 1 East 48 St.  
Closed Sundays

**DENVER**

**Hoff-Schroeder Cafeteria**

OPEN ALL DAY  
EVERY DAY  
1545-1547 Welton Street

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**PARIS**

**Restaurant Beauge** 10 rue St. Marc  
(Near Bourse)  
Established 1848

*Specialties* Sole aux Vins  
Rognons Beauge  
Poularde Soudois

**RESTAURANT LAFRE**  
24 rue Drouot (Near Bd. des Italiens)  
High Class Established 1850

**SPECIALTY OF LYONNAISE DINERS**  
Both Same Management



Telephone: Wagram 30.10      Delivery to all parts      Strictly Confidential      KNOX 5552      Best price auction—railway stock



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**Stamford**  
(Continued)

*Siegelbaum*  
STAMFORD, CONN.  
206, 211 AD. JEFFERSON

205-211 ATLANTIC ST.  
**DRY GOODS**  
*and Women's Apparel*  
Telephone 6000  
**Stratford**  
BRISGL

**Waterbury**  
**OUR' AUGUST**  
**BLANKET SALE**  
In giving some wonderful value  
BLANKETS of all grades, from  
cheapest cotton fleeces to the

Quality Apparel for Men, Boys  
Children at Moderate Prices  
*J. Johnson & Son*  
101 E. 1st St.

SAVING OF 20% TO 50%  
IN OUR GREATEST  
*August Furniture Sale!*

**HOWLAND-HUGHES**  
Telephone 1175      Waterbury

**THE MILLER & PECK CO.**  
WATERBURY, CONN.  
*The Store for the Home Dressmaker*  
Agents for Vogue and Pictorial  
Review Patterns  
Extensive lines of high-class silks  
wash goods.

---

**GENERAL HARDWARE**

HOUSEHOLD GOODS  
Prompt Service  
TEMPLETON'S  
13-17 East Main St., Waterbury, Conn.  
DEAN

**THE PEERLESS LAUNDRY**  
*Excellent Service*  
140-150 North Main St., Naugatuck, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.

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**KELLY-MULVANEY, INC.**  
Stetson, Gift, Travel, Furs

MAE ALLEN  
SMART MILLINERY  
168 Grand Street  
Root & Boyd Building  
Up one flight Phone 155

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THE CANDY SHOP

**MAINE**  
**Auburn**  
We have Coal to Burn!  
**HAVE YOU?**

**Lewiston**  
**DAVIS HAIR STORE**  
*Experts in hairdressing, in all its branches*  
 123 Lisbon Street Tel. 1666  
**Grant's Choice Candies**

**MARION KIMBALL'S**  
**"POKEABOUT SHOP"**  
 Chapman Arcade \_\_\_\_\_ Portland, Maine

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**MASSACHUSETTS**

**LITTLE BLDG. STATIONERY SHOP**  
HELEN J. KEYES  
Office Supplies, Printing and Engraving  
Cards for All Occasions  
80 Boylston Street Second Floor

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**Back Bay Shoe Repairing Service**  
HAT CLEANING SHOP  
SHOE SHINING PARLORS  
2 Stores for Your Convenience

60 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass.  
J. JOHNIDES, Prop. Kenmore 2671

---

**C. A. BONELLI & CO.**  
270 Massachusetts Avenue

Porto Rico linen hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, 39c to 59c; fast color Irish law embroidered, 25c. 3 for \$1.00.



## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Boston

**"She Knows How to Wear Smart Clothes"**  
This is most often said of the woman who selects her correct with discrimination. Wear a Spencer—especially designed for you if you would confer distinction on your gown. Call the Spencer Corsetiers—Spencer Corsetiers, KATHRYN BAILEY, 121 Audubon Road, Boston Tel. Kenmore 9974 or Back Bay 10470 Registered Spencer Corsetiers

## Boston—Roxbury

## Frank Ferdinand Inc.

**"The Blue Store"**  
Let us help furnish or re-furnish your home. 55 years of service has made Ferdinand's a safe place to trade. Visit our completely equipped modern home.

VICTOR HEATH, President  
At Dudley Street Terminal  
2260 Washington Street

## ELM HILL MARKET

Choice Groceries, Meats and Provisions  
Fresh Fish a Specialty  
Tel. 0883 Roxbury 513 Warren St.

**COLONIAL WALL PAPERS**  
Practically all colonial reproductions manufactured in this country are on display in our day-light store.

## G. L. FISHER &amp; CO.

122-126 Dudley Street, Roxbury  
"NATIONAL ROCKLAND BANK"  
Boston Office Roxbury Office  
50 Congress St. 50 Washington St.  
Commercial Accounts Savings Department Safe Deposit Vaults

## Braintree

**LIBERTY GARAGE**  
C. L. HOWE, Proprietor  
Auto Accessories, Radio Supplies  
20 Faxon St. Braintree 0820 East Braintree

## Brookline

## LIMOUSINES

TO LET  
By Hour, Day or Month

Phone 0730 REgent

## COREY HILL TAXI SERVICE

1391A BEACON STREET  
(Mrs.) A. B. MERRILL  
FLORIST  
1514 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Mass.  
Tel. Regent 4890

## Cambridge

## HAVE YOUR BLANKETS

WASHED BEFORE STORING

Of course, you will want to have your blankets washed. Why not let us do it for you? Our way of laundering them saves the nap, and keeps them soft and deep.

## COMMONWEALTH LAUNDRY

COMPANY  
348 Franklin Street, Cambridge

## HARVARD TRUST

COMPANY  
(The Bank That Serves)  
HARVARD SQUARE  
CENTRAL SQUARE  
KENDAL SQUARE  
Cambridge, Mass.

## Upholsterers

Cabinet Makers  
ANDERSON AND RUFFLE CO.  
Custom Built Furniture  
30 Boylston Street, Cambridge  
University 3080 and 0520  
Rip Covers  
Specialists in Restoring and Reproducing Antiques

## BRINE'S

Men's Furnishings, Clothing and Athletic Goods  
HARVARD SQUARE  
10% Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

## FISKE'S CANDIES

Rich full flavored Chocolates and delight-  
ful Summer Candy Specialties—always some-  
thing tasty.  
Special Summer Packages, 2 lbs. \$1.50  
3 lbs. \$2.00  
3 lbs. \$2.50  
3 lbs. \$3.00  
3 lbs. \$3.50  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

A few days ago, at the Institute of Politics, being held in Williamstown, Mass., Dr. Moritz

### Economic Imperialism

Bohn, a well-known authority on economics from Germany, uttered a warning to the United States against the dangers of economic imperialism. He said that Europeans could not fail to see the contrast between the vigor with which the United States advocated military disarmament to her neighbors, being quite invulnerable to external attack herself, and the relentlessness with which she was preparing for economic competition in the international sphere. Yet perhaps the greatest of all causes of war is economic rivalry and jealousy. Moreover, Dr. Bohn observed, the United States is already so powerful economically as compared with other nations that she is in danger of becoming the economic despot of mankind, wielding a power which all history showed is liable to be abused by its possessors. He did not seem to think that there were any signs as yet that America was likely to use her economic predominance any more benevolently than other great powers had done.

Though it is not necessary to agree with all Dr. Bohn's strictures, there is no doubt that he has pointed to one of the most important and difficult problems of our present century. Economics are taking the place of politics as the foremost interest in international affairs. And there is just as great a danger of imperialism in the economic sphere as there has been in the political. In the political world the process which is now known as imperialism has often been an inevitable and legitimate process. When civilization came into contact with barbarism the only solution for the evils which ensued was for the more civilized nation to take charge of the government until order and law had been established. This is what happened in the case of the contact between the United States and the Philippines, Great Britain and Africa, and so on.

The imperialistic process has derived its evil reputation from the fact that in so many cases the so-called civilized nation proceeded to abuse its new position. It used its power as the governing authority for selfish ends of its own, and instead of setting to work to train the people to govern themselves it kept them indefinitely in the position of subject races. It has been not the extension of governing authority over other peoples which has given imperialism its bad name but the fact that the governing peoples have come to regard the maintenance of their powers and privileges as an end in itself.

It is exactly the same in the economic sphere. The enterprise of the capitalist in its initial phase is usually almost wholly beneficial. He sets out to make two blades of grass grow where previously there was only one. Within each community the tendency to exploitation is checked by legislation and public opinion. The trouble begins with the export of capital to other lands. For in this case the capitalist becomes the owner of assets in a country not his own and the proceeds of those assets are exported out of the country. This not unnaturally tends to cause resentment locally, while the fact that he is not a resident of the country often results in the owner taking the view that his only interest in the asset is to make as much money out of it as possible regardless of the local effects.

The significance of this process can be seen from a consideration of the new position which the United States has assumed since the war. Quite apart from internal debts, which have given her a direct and important influence in the internal life of most of the leading countries in the world, the United States is now investing a steadily increasing amount of capital abroad. Before the war she invested practically nothing abroad. Today she is investing about \$1,000,000,000 annually, partly in government bonds but increasingly in companies producing raw materials such as rubber which she needs at home. It is inevitable that this stream should steadily increase, for the United States is the one great reservoir of capital left in the world, the shortage of capital elsewhere being such that other countries and business men will pay the price necessary to obtain it, while the production of foodstuffs and raw materials outside her own boundaries is becoming increasingly necessary for her own economic life.

The whole question is the spirit in which the foreign investors of the United States manage the increasing amount of property which they own abroad. Dr. Bohn is quite right in saying that other nations are becoming increasingly anxious about the enormous economic power which the United States is destined to exercise in their affairs and as to whether her people will exert that power despotically and on a purely money-making basis or whether they will use it benevolently and in the interest of the local peoples as well as of the shareholders at home. On the answer will depend the standing and influence of the United States in the world and whether or not the growing economic intercourse between nations is to make for harmony and peace or discord and war.

An American traveler passing through the little German coast city of Sassnitz, where the trains from Continental Europe are ferried across the Baltic to Trelleborg in Sweden, had the unique experience in the year following the war of seeing a train load of unhappy-looking children passing northward, while another train load of sunburnt and rosy-cheeked ones came in from the opposite direction. Upon inquiry, he learned that they were Austrian and German children, mostly from the industrial centers, who either had been or were to be, according to their appearances, the guests of Swedish private families. During the war and its aftermaths of currency depreciation, unemployment, and general economic distress, they had become vic-

### An Example of International Gratitude

tims of the prevailing conditions, and their Swedish hosts had decided that, whoever was to blame for the war, it could not have been the children born during its progress or immediately prior to it. They, therefore, judged it no violation of their neutrality to invite those children to their homes and help them overcome the war's effects. There was no government interference in this charity, no political considerations, no implied reproach to either side or the other in the great conflict.

This aid was particularly appreciated in Austria, where the post-war depression continued acute much longer than in Germany, and to the American traveler it seemed all the more remarkable as the two states were not near neighbors and not only differed in religion, but had had serious conflicts in the past, notably during the Thirty Years War. Now the Austrians have partly recovered from their distress, and during the past summer they took the opportunity to express their gratitude to their northern benefactors by inviting the foster parents of their children to a party or reception in Vienna, called the "Schwedendank."

Again there were special trains over the Trelleborg-Sassnitz ferry route, but this time they carried grown-ups, who were on their way to the beautiful city on the Danube to receive the thanks of the Austrian parents and their former wards. Each couple was to visit some special home and renew acquaintance with some special child whom they had cared for in the dark days after the war. In Vienna they were the guests of the city, were entertained at concerts, excursions and receptions with speeches and many "Hochs" for the foreigners. In a week's time they once more boarded their trains for the north, satisfied that the bread they cast on the water had been returned to them after many days.

It is little wonder that under such circumstances of mutual good will and gratitude the governments of the two countries were able to conclude this summer a general arbitration treaty which makes war illegal under every possible contingency, providing as it does for conciliation or arbitration of all disputes. How the doughty warriors of the Thirty Years War period, Tilly, Pappenheim, Gustavus Adolphus, Oxenstierna, Torstenson, Wallenstein and the others, would have scoffed at the idea that anything like that could ever come to pass. It is clear that international manners, like the manners of individuals, are improving, and one day war will be considered bad form, something which was not the case 300 years ago.

### Concerning Chemical Warfare

There is force in the contention raised at Williamstown by the defenders of chemical warfare that any attempt to make warfare humane is illogical and futile. By no possible set of regulations can the characteristics of either humanity or Christianity be impressed upon a conflict between nations in which the purpose of each is to kill or mutilate the greatest number possible of men of the opposing nationality. As war has come to be a struggle between nations instead of a battle between comparatively small groups of professional soldiers, the protection hitherto given to civilians and to private property has in part disappeared, and bids fair to be entirely abandoned.

The cold logic of the militarist would insist that the nonfighting forces behind the lines which supply the food and the funds necessary to keep armies in the field are an essential part of those armies. As such they are equally subject to attack and destruction. We saw in the late war that the old rules of warfare which sheltered nonfortified towns from bombardment were practically discarded. London was bombarded from the air, although only by the widest stretch of military construction could it be regarded as fortified. As a war progresses and becomes more bitter, the purpose of each belligerent is to inflict all possible injury on its adversary, and the sinking of passenger vessels, the spreading of poison gas in the streets of peaceful cities, and the destruction of enemy property wherever it can be reached, will be part of the program.

As long as this fact persists it is idle to discuss the abolition of chemical warfare, however frightful that appears. As was pointed out at Williamstown, any chemical factory can hurriedly be transformed into a factory for the production of poison gases. No one can doubt that a nation facing invasion, devastation, and defeat would avail itself of such potential means for defense. No one can doubt either that the knowledge that an adversary can do this at any time would lead any nation to resort to the same expedient.

Logically, it would appear that the war departments of the world might be left to the task that they have set themselves of preparing the machinery for war, but that the people and the governments responsible for them should steadily devote their efforts to the formation of plans by which war would be made impossible. Limitation of armaments is a help, but not the solution. Complete disarmament to practical-minded men would appear like what the late Senator Ingalls described as an iridescent dream. But intelligent organization of the great nations of the world for the purpose of substituting arbitration for war and for checking by every method known to diplomacy hasty action on the part of any one of them in the face of a threatened aggression will go far toward averting future conflicts. As a result of human error throughout the centuries mankind has come to believe that war is an inevitable state of human society. There are even those who set up the pagan doctrine that it is ordained by nature partly to keep down increasing population, partly to insure the survival of the fittest—as though that were the fittest nation which most excels in the art of savage destruction.

From these errors modern thought is turning away. More and more it is becoming apparent to rulers as to individuals that the relationships between nations, as those between men, can only be kept harmonious by the recognition and the fulfillment of the Golden Rule. If this fact can be fully impressed on human consciousness and made apparent in the action of

governments, the chemical scientists may be left to their search after new and more murderous gases with the complete assurance that they never will be called upon to put them into active use.

### Co-operating in Humane Endeavors

It is to be hoped that the appeal of the American Humane Education Society, just issued, that prospective travelers in South America, Spain and Italy will co-operate with it in promoting the work of protecting animals in those countries and advancing their well-being, will meet with a ready response.

That there is great need in the countries mentioned for arousing the people to a recognition of the importance of rational treatment of animals few will deny. The chief difficulty is to overcome the lethargy and indifference that seems inherent there in regard to the whole question of the animals in their midst. The tendency seems ingrained to see them as utterly beyond the necessity for the least respect.

The society states, however, that fine work has already been done in South America, at the same time urging that there is great need for visitors to try to encourage in every possible way those who are striving to make some progress in the direction of humane endeavors. As Dr. Francis H. Rowley, the president of the society, said when discussing the appeal, there is nothing like the light of publicity to awaken people. Hence the recommendation is made that whenever possible it is a good plan to have articles printed in magazines and newspapers, describing conditions of animals in various places, and indicating ways in which conditions may be bettered. And naturally special attention is called to the bullfighting in Spain.

Coming nearer home, it does no harm to speak of the deplorable condition of many cats in the cities of the United States. At this season of the year, thousands of otherwise well-meaning individuals seem to forget all about the needs of the pets that they have fed and provided for up to the summer season. These pets, under the urge of hunger, often develop into semi-wild creatures, and sometimes give every evidence of great suffering as a result of the neglect. Local societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals will always co-operate with anyone who will temporarily befriend these erstwhile pets. Kindness to animals should be recognized as a mark of true Christianity.

## Editorial Notes

What Wilhelm Marx, the German Chancellor, is quoted as having said in an address before a convention in Breslau, regarding the need for patriotic harmony in his country, should cause many to pause and think. There is very little true spirit of democratic co-operation in Germany, he declared, according to news dispatches, adding that the duty of patriotic citizens is to strive to the best of their ability for a revival of the economic and national life. And a further statement is of wider than merely local or national import: "To sneer, to criticize, to abuse the existing state of authority and at the same time refuse to help reconstruct the State is in no way conducive to the State's welfare and, moreover, is most unpatriotic." And here is something, too, that is worth pondering:

It is also unpatriotic for individual citizens to make demands on the State which might be granted in normal and prosperous times but not in the present day of heavy taxation. The State, like every citizen, has a right to self-protection.

One can probably accept as well based the judgment resulting from a symposium on secondary education taken among teachers from fourteen states, attending summer sessions at the University of Pennsylvania, to the effect that laziness is the principal fault of modern high school pupils and frankness their outstanding virtue. Many years ago the Earl of Chesterfield wrote in the letters to his son, "Know the true value of time; snatch, seize, and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination: never put off till tomorrow what you can do today." And as to frankness, or honesty and sincerity of purpose, one need never feel that those possessing such attributes of character are hopeless. One is, therefore, particularly impressed with the frank criticism by these same teachers of their own shortcomings. If both they and their students take advantage of the advice thus proffered, a pretty good educational personnel in America should result.

### The "Political Religion" of America

Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution, never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor—let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty.

Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice, and in short, let it become the political religion of the nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all our sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

(Address by ABRAHAM LINCOLN before the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield, Ill., Jan. 27, 1837.)

## National Films and International Relations

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

THE age-old lament of the man of wisdom whom Thackeray termed "the weary King Ecclesiast"—"Of making many books there is no end"—can be applied with veracious precision to the manufacture of international difficulties. Of all contributions made by natural science to personal comfort and economical enjoyment, what more innocuous could be imagined than the "movies"? And yet evidences are accumulating that national films more and more are becoming parents of international friction.

In everyday life there is hardly a single man more cordially disliked than the one who, not content with self-enjoyment of the excellences of the members of his family, is constantly thrusting their praises down others' throats. It is the same with nations as with individuals. The charitable among us are always ready to smile, with a degree of semicontemptuous tolerance, at our neighbor's claim to be better than are other men; but none of us wants him to come into our homes to proclaim it.

But this is an elementary trait of human nature which the ardent film-producer is over apt to forget. He does not realize that home-made films are accustomed to be best appreciated in the homes that made them. And his ignorance of this truth is arousing a rapidly-growing and widening discontent.

An international conference of the film trade is projected for Paris in the autumn; and here is a theme ripe for the consideration of film-traders, if they be as sagacious as they try in their photographs to look. Propaganda of national or political views is becoming increasingly distrusted; and diplomats may be involved in disputes which the camera has created.

Films exalting the British share in the Great War can well be understood to enjoy little vogue in the United States; but the contrary holds equally good, for those giving all credit for the ultimate victory to the American forces are not overwhelmingly in demand in the British Empire.

Cases in support of this thesis could be adduced from very recent instances on both sides of the Atlantic, and these altogether apart from excellence of story or technique. And when the matter comes from national exuberance to political propaganda, the case against the export and exploitation of such films is very much stronger.

It will not trench on the susceptibilities of either the American or the English producer to take as a lively example the Russian revolutionary film "Pauser-Kreuzer Potemkin"—"The Cruiser Potemkin"—which is just now causing a ferment in more than one European country.

This is a dramatization of a mutiny on board the Tsarist cruiser Potemkin during the revolutionary troubles of 1905, twelve years before the crash of the Romanoff throne; and it was prepared under the direct sanction and patronage of the Soviet Government for propagandist purposes, not only at home but abroad. Naturally, it is at the latter point that trouble has come.

Britain frankly and promptly prevented its exhibition in England and Scotland; Germany gave a grudging assent to the showing of an expurgated edition, shorn of some of the worst of the horrors attributed to Tsarist rule, and this only because of a wish not to arouse the wrath of the Berlin Communists. Austria, however, gave it an almost more cordial greeting than Moscow itself, and this partly for the reason that it was so greatly disliked by the Pan-German section of the Austrian people.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDONERS have been greatly interested in the announcement that the Morning Post, which occupies a strikingly prominent island site at one of London's busiest street intersections, intends to move, and that the site is for sale. The Morning Post was the only London newspaper to occupy a strategic home—the others being mostly in the byways of Fleet Street—and its removal will leave a considerable void. Although the Morning Post is famous for its energetic, nationalistic policy, this policy was hardly carried out in connection with its building, which was designed by an eminent French architect, built of Norwegian granite, and put up by an American firm of builders. From the standpoint of central location and advertising value, the building occupies a site quite similar to the Times Building in New York.

That there is still room for the cart horse, in spite of the ever-growing number of motorcars and lorries, is evident from the turnout at the thirty-sixth annual parade of the London Cart Horse Parade Society. It is true that owing to the coal strike a considerable number of horses, which would otherwise have been shown by the big coal firms, are out at grass. But the verdict of the judges as to quality was "better than ever." There were 519 horses in charge of 449 drivers. This parade is for the "heavies," as the van horse parade which is held at Easter caters for the lighter class of horse. There were horses of all colors, hays, chestnuts, blacks, bays, browns and grays, groomed till their coats glistened in the sun and the brass ornamentation on the harness looked like jewelry. The "feathered" legs and polished hoofs had had as much care bestowed on them as a lady gives to her appearance when going to a great society function. The chief award for drivers of long service and good character went to W. A. Cooper for fifty-three years in the employ of one company. Another driver had fifty-two years with one firm, and others ranged from forty-four down to twenty-five years' service.

What has come to be known as "The Duke of York's Camp" at Romney on the seashore borders of Kent and Sussex has been held again this year with the same success as previously. When first tried some years ago this experiment of mixing boys from the big public schools with lads from the factories and workshops was looked upon as a great adventure which might or might not succeed. But run, as it has been, with the help of the Industrial Welfare Society, it has been a complete success each year. The 400 boys meet on equal terms; they play games in which any can take part and excel; not cricket or football in which the public school boy might be expected to have an advantage. They all sleep on straw pallets on the ground, and they all feed together off plain wholesome fare, of which vast quantities disappear. The Romney camp is no longer an interesting novelty. It has been proved that boys whose opportunities in life differ widely can meet on common ground and enjoy each other's society even at a time when industrial disputes are in full swing. It is impossible to judge of the after effects, but it is certain that they must be for the good of all.

Londoners have been reminded by the passing of Israel Zangwill of the long and difficult path he, like most successful literary men, had to tread before winning the public's favor. It is recalled that many years ago he penned the following warning to literary aspirants that will probably never be out of date: "If you are blessed with some talent, a great deal of energy, and an amount of conceit mighty enough to enable you to disregard superiors, equals and critics, as well as the fancied demands of the public, it is possible, without friends, or introductions, or bothering celebrities to read your manuscripts, or cultivating the camp of the log-rollers, to attain, by dint of slavish night and day for years during the flower of your youth, to a fame infinitely less widespread than a prize-fighter's, and a pecuniary position which you might with far less trouble have been born to."

As one observer remarks, he would hardly have made a good salesman for one of those systems which are guaranteed to teach the aspirant how to write anything from a news paragraph to a novel in six lessons.

The announcement that new designs for the coinage are being prepared by the British mint authorities has brought forward a number of recommendations for new or altered coins. The mint proposes to start again the coinage of five shilling or crown pieces, which have not been minted for several years and are unpopular because of their bulk and weight. It is now suggested that, in order to cultivate relations with the United States and Canada, together with other countries using the dollar, that a four-shilling piece be minted instead of the old crown piece. For an inscription on one side of such a coin is suggested: "One dollar—four shillings—one-fifth of a pound." The British coinage is admittedly difficult and confusing for overseas visitors, and it is believed that the coinage of a dollar piece would be a step in the direction of simplification.

Speaking generally, this deliberate piece of picture propaganda has proved, from an international point of view, a failure. But it has had its repercussion of causing discontent in other directions, affecting films not as assertively hostile to generally received ideas.

In the argument of this matter, all questions of merely technical excellence can be set aside. No one seemingly has disputed the art of the actor or the skill of the photographer in dealing with any among the pictures, emanating from various countries, which have come into international controversy of recent months. The trouble at bottom is that film-producers as a body expend vast sums on technical excellence and small on cultural ability.

If those who designed certain of the films now being harshly criticized had only been advised by men of keen judgment and knowledge of their fellow-men outside "studios" and managers' offices, they would have avoided the use of crudely phrased "captions" which, though they may pass for home consumption, arouse resentment abroad.

The fault is not from willfulness; it arises from what Dr. Johnson once described as "ignorance, sheer ignorance." But an unthinking child or even an animal may cause a mighty conflagration.

The promised international film trade conference in Paris may not think the cultural side of the industry worth considering; but, if the patronage of the intellectual public is to be retained and international disputes avoided, the problem will have to be faced.

Few would deny that, apart from some of the greatest films, which show true imagination and gracious art, there are a multitude which seem to have been composed without refined judgment and apparently solely for the delectation of the half-educated. Societies of art almost contemptibly grotesque kind appear in widely-displayed films, and give an utterly false view of social life to a myriad of those who would love to learn the correct one. This, in George Eliot's phrase, is to debase the moral currency; and, when the same method is applied to concerns meant for export, the trouble is deepened.

Americans often think that English opinion of them is warped and biased, and yet this arises in the present day very largely from the absurdly false view of American life presented by a large proportion of the exported films. It may be said that the English spectator ought to be placed on his guard by the similarly ludicrous failure of the producer, for lack of proper guidance, to present a true picture of English life, even where such could be easily obtainable.

But it is more easy to understand an American film artist showing a debate in the House of Commons with every detail of the furniture correct and many items of personal behavior impossible, than that he should give a picture of an up-to-date skyscraper builder, who uses up his laborers by making them carry loads of bricks by a steep ladder from the sidewalk to the seventeenth story, without the employment of an elevator or some other form of mechanical traction.

If the film-producer will scrap political and international propaganda; employ cultured men to present cultured scenes and educated ones to write his captions; and give more of the sunlight of nature than the limelight of camera "art" the industry will be placed on a far higher and more enduring plane than ever before.

forward a number of recommendations for new or altered coins. The mint proposes to start again the coinage of five shilling or crown pieces, which have not been minted for several years and are unpopular because of their bulk and weight. It is now suggested that, in order to cultivate relations with the United States and Canada, together with other countries using the dollar, that a four-shilling piece be minted instead of the old crown piece. For an inscription on one side of such a coin is suggested: "One dollar—four shillings—one-fifth of a pound." The British coinage is admittedly difficult and confusing for overseas visitors, and it is believed that the coinage of a dollar piece would be a step in the direction of simplification.

London has had a picturesque visitor in King Feisal of Iraq. His Finance Minister, Subhi Bey Al Hashaati, arrived before him to explore the ground for a loan which King Feisal is understood to be anxious to raise. The money is wanted to establish an agricultural bank in Iraq, also to pay the compensation to Turkey due under the Turko-Irak Treaty in connection with the settlement of the Mosul frontier line.

A remarkable rifle shooting score has been made by a woman, Mrs. W. L. S. Alton, at the National Rifle Association's meeting at Bisley. Firing seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, Mrs. Alton made the remarkable score of 102 out of a possible 105 points, the highest score ever made by a woman. With her twenty-one shots she made eighteen bull's-eyes and three inners. She scored bull's-eyes for all seven shots at 200 yards, six at 500 yards and five at 600 yards. She is the wife of the secretary of one of the largest rifle-shooting clubs in England, and was taught to shoot by her husband, but she long ago passed him as a crack shot.

Savings of the week: The test of life is whether a man can spend his leisure alone. If he wants someone with him, he has not obtained mastery over himself.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P.

We could all make big fortunes by managing our own businesses half as well as we think we could manage other people's.—John Wheatley, M. P.

Christianity is not a philosophy, not a system of theology, but a certain way of living; it means that you and I are a certain kind of employer, a certain kind of husband, a certain kind of friend.—The Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard.

The real basis on which the League of Nations is founded is that nations are bound by the rules of justice and morality just the same way as individuals.—Lord Cecil.

Hours of labor will never be settled by the cries of slave-drivers on the one hand and of slackers on the other.—W. L. Hitchens.

It is high time dramatists realized that they can produce all the spirit of drama without the necessity for a single demoralizing line.—J. L. Shine.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "In Aid of Helpless Animals"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A letter entitled, "In Aid of Helpless Animals," printed recently on the editorial page of the MONITOR, prompts me to add my endorsement of the sentiments therein expressed.

I have always opposed vivisection, but during the past year a bill was presented to the Senate to abolish the practice of vivisection on dogs in the District of Columbia, and in support of this helpful legislation, literature was sent out, which brought home to me the hideousness and cruelty of this practice more clearly than ever before.

There is much that needs correction in the human order of things, but in most instances those involved are able to do something to help themselves. Animals are able to plead their cause only through their love and unselfish loyalty. Surely they have earned the right to protection from those who see them only as objects for experimentation.

Takoma Park, Md.